



# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

FBIS-CHI-89-173  
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8 September 1989

# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-89-173

### CONTENTS

8 September 1989

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### General

Tianjin Hosts World Bank Delegation [Tianjin Radio] .....	1
XINHUA Roundups View Nonaligned Summit .....	1
Third Day Summarized .....	1
Conclusion of Summit .....	2

##### United States & Canada

Zhu Qizhen To Replace Han Xu as Envoy to U.S. [Tokyo KYODO] .....	2
Lei Jiequiong Meets Cancer Society Group [XINHUA] .....	2
Canadian Journalists Expelled From Shekou [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 8 Sep] .....	3

##### Soviet Union

Zhu Liang, CPC Workers Group Arrive in Moscow [XINHUA] .....	3
Peace, Disarmament Delegation Leaves for USSR [XINHUA] .....	3
Scientists Hold Symposium on Bilateral Ties [Beijing International] .....	3
Women's Delegation Returns From Moscow [RENMIN RIBAO 30 Aug] .....	3

##### Northeast Asia

Further on Chinese Refugees in Japan .....	4
80 Questioned [Tokyo KYODO] .....	4
Fujian Broker Cited [Tokyo KYODO] .....	4
Screening Planned [Tokyo KYODO] .....	4
36 To Be Deported [Tokyo KYODO] .....	5
Nine More Deportees [Tokyo KYODO] .....	5
Chinese, Vietnamese Denied Entry [Tokyo KYODO] .....	5
October Trade Fair Scheduled for Tokyo [Beijing International] .....	6
Beijing Reception Marks DPRK National Day .....	6
Amity Group Plays Host [XINHUA] .....	6
DPRK Envoy Meets Press [Beijing International] .....	6

##### Southeast Asia & Pacific

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Cambodia Issue [RENMIN RIBAO 8 Sep] .....	6
---	---

##### Near East & South Asia

Nepalese Paper Says Li Peng Plans Tour [Tokyo KYODO] .....	7
Li Xiannian Meets Former Nepalese Leader [XINHUA] .....	7
Hefei Governor Meets Iranian Petroleum Group [ANHUI RIBAO 7 Aug] .....	7
Sino-Sri Lankan Venture Begins Operation [XINHUA] .....	8

##### Sub-Saharan Africa

Further on Visit by Burkinabe President .....	8
Yang Shangkun Hosts Banquet [XINHUA] .....	8
TV Report .....	9
Compaore Meets Li Peng [XINHUA] .....	9

## West Europe

Li Peng Interviewed on Conspiracies, Amnesty [Paris LE FIGARO 6 Sep]	10
Commentary Criticizes French Warships Off Lebanon [RENMIN RIBAO 26 Aug]	15
Fiber Project With Swiss Firm Begins [Beijing TV]	16

## East Europe

Yugoslav Paper Interviews Envoy on Tiananmen [Beijing Radio]	16
Reception Marks Sino-Bulgarian Diplomatic Ties [XINHUA]	16
PLA Delegation Leaves for Bulgaria, Romania [XINHUA]	16
Science, Technology Delegation Leaves for Poland [XINHUA]	16
Guangdong Delivers Cargo Ship to Hungary [Beijing TV]	17
Li Guixian Meets Czechoslovak Bank Leader [XINHUA]	17

## Latin America & Caribbean

Cuba Increases Interest in Economic Relations [CHINA DAILY 7 Sep]	17
Beijing Reception Marks Brazilian National Day [XINHUA]	17

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### Political & Social

Li Peng Briefed on Foreign Economic Ties [XINHUA]	18
More on Briefing [Beijing Radio]	18
State Council Approves Nationwide ID Check [XINHUA]	18
Yuan Mu Discusses Higher Transport Fares [Beijing TV]	19
Article Highlights College Students' 'Mistakes' [RENMIN RIBAO 6 Sep]	21
Deng Article Emphasizes Youth League Work [ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO 24 Aug]	27
Ministry Holds Anticorruption Conference [XINHUA]	29
Anticorruption Bureaus Based on Hong Kong Model [HONGKONG STANDARD 1 Sep]	30
State Education Commission To Inspect Schools [XINHUA]	30
Water Experts Discuss Pollution Problems [XINHUA]	31
Wang Dan Encourages European-Style Reforms [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST 3 Sep]	31
Article Views Ideological, Political Work [BAN YUE TAN No 15 10 Aug]	32
Propaganda Department Publishes New Books [XINHUA]	34
Paper Publishes QIUSHI Table of Contents [RENMIN RIBAO 30 Aug]	35

### Science & Technology

Official Discusses Peaceful Use of Space [XINHUA]	35
Nuclear Waste Disposal Capabilities Discussed [HONGKONG STANDARD 7 Sep]	35
Number of Scientists, Technicians Cited [Beijing Radio]	36

### Economic & Agricultural

Commission Prepares Economic Austerity Plan [TA KUNG PAO 4 Sep]	36
State Council Rules on Enterprise Taxation [XINHUA]	36
Wang Bingqian on Taxation, Retrenchment [Beijing Radio]	37
Planners Consider Anti-Inflation Measures [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 5 Sep]	38
Foreign Projects Contract More Laborers [XINHUA]	39
Foreign Economic Cooperation Gains Cited [XINHUA]	39
Labor Service Firms To Ease Unemployment [CHINA DAILY 5 Sep]	39
Price Supervisors To Join Large Enterprises [XINHUA]	40
Chemical Industry Increases Production, Profits [XINHUA]	40
Jilin Chemical Prepares Modernization Plan [CHINA DAILY 4 Sep]	40
Urban Incomes Continue Steady Growth [XINHUA]	41
Ministry Reaffirms Rural Enterprise Policy [XINHUA]	41

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

### East Region

Anhui Secretary Speaks on United Front Work [ANHUI RIBAO 7 Aug]	42
Anhui Secretary Stresses Party Discipline [Hefei Radio]	42
Shandong Secretary, Governor Visit Schools [Jinan Radio]	44

### Central-South Region

Guangdong Propaganda, Ideological Conference Ends [Guangzhou Radio]	45
Guangdong Governor Meets Taiwan Scholars [Guangzhou Radio]	45
Guangdong SEZ Presses Anticorruption Fight [Guangzhou Radio]	45
Henan Arrests Three Prodemocracy Students [AFP]	46
Hunan's Chen Bangzhu Stresses Family Planning [Changsha Radio]	46
83 Economic Criminals Surrender in Hunan [Changsha Radio]	46

### Southwest Region

Liu Zhengwei Article Views Guizhou Development [RENMIN RIBAO 28 Aug]	46
Sichuan Governor Discusses Rural Enterprises [Chengdu Radio]	48
Sichuan Leaders Attend Anniversary Concert [Chengdu Radio]	48

### North Region

Manual Labor Ordered for Beijing Students [XINHUA]	48
Beijing's Li Ximing on Fighting Corruption [BEIJING RIBAO 18 Aug]	48
State Councillor Chen Tours Inner Mongolia [Beijing Radio]	50
Tianjin Political, Legal Work Conference Opens [TIANJIN RIBAO 8 Aug]	50

### Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Holds News Briefing on Court Notice [Harbin Radio]	51
Jilin Secretary Holds Forum With Shenzhen Group [Changchun Radio]	52
Secretary He Praises Jilin Chemical [Changchung Radio]	52

### Northwest Region

Qinghai Secretary Stresses Party Building [Xining Radio]	53
Shaanxi Leaders Write on Achievements, Reform [RENMIN RIBAO 29 Aug]	54
Discipline Commission Expels Xinjiang Official [XINHUA]	55

## TAIWAN

Quemoy Forces Observe Full Alert	56
Defecting Pilot Welcomed [CNA]	56
Pilot Meets Press [AFP]	56
Foreign Ministry Proposes Official SRV Contacts [CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO 22 Aug]	57
Traders Cancel Burma Trip; Cite Instability [CNA]	57
Socialist Countries Ineligible for Development Aid [CNA]	57
Commentary Sees Changes in Nonaligned Movement [Taipei International]	58

## HONG KONG & MACAO

### Hong Kong

PRC Official Discusses Confidence Crisis [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 7 Sep]	59
Governor Deplores Verbal Exchanges With PRC [HONGKONG STANDARD 7 Sep]	59
PRC Refusal To Consult Omelco Criticized [HONGKONG STANDARD 8 Sep]	60



## General

### Tianjin Hosts World Bank Delegation

SK0809014789 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin  
2200 GMT 21 Aug 89

[Text] On the evening of 21 August at the Tianjin Guesthouse, Li Changxing, vice mayor of Tianjin Municipality, met with and feted all members of the urban construction group of the World Bank and two real estate experts from the World Bank who had arrived in Tianjin earlier.

The group, headed by (Cui Chengzhu), is going to stay in Tianjin for 2 weeks and to appraise the preparatory work for the construction of urban infrastructural facilities with investment provided by the World Bank. The group is composed of six experts in urban economy and urban planning and will take charge of the preparatory work for the construction of the urban infrastructural facilities in Tianjin. According to a decision made last June, the group will discuss in detail and study the issue of using \$100 million of long-term and low-interest loans on favorable terms granted by the World Bank to build 22 urban infrastructural facilities, such as water supply and drainage works, roads, the improvement of environmental sanitation, and the enhancement of environmental protection; and will make specific arrangements for appraising in advance the development of next step projects and the construction pace.

At the meeting on the evening of 21 August, Vice Mayor Li Changxing affirmed their positive contributions and achievements in promoting the municipality's urban construction. The guests from the World Bank expressed their willingness to establish and develop a long-term and stable cooperation relationship with the municipality.

### XINHUA Roundups View Nonaligned Summit

#### Third Day Summarized

OW0709194489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0553 GMT 7 Sep 89

[“Roundup: Third Day at Ninth Nonaligned Summit”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (XINHUA)—As the ninth Nonaligned summit Wednesday is drawing to a close on its third day, foreign leaders were still lining up for their chance at the rostrum. Seventy spoke during the general debate in the day.

The extension of general debate into the evening was caused by the reluctance of those who had reached the rostrum to abide by the 20-minute restriction on speeches. It also showed how strongly these leaders wished to take this opportunity to make their voices heard in the world.

The adoption of documents in the Political Committee is about to be concluded. The committee has adopted draft texts on Korea, Kampuchea, the Western Sahara, Palestine, the Arab-Israeli conflict and southern Africa. A series of other draft documents could be adopted Wednesday evening.

The situation on documents is the same in the summit's Economic Committee.

Eleven draft documents are to be submitted to the conference for approval Thursday, but the ones drawing most attention are those dealing with international security and disarmament and solutions to regional conflicts.

Sri Lanka proposed that the Indian Ocean be made a nuclear-free zone, and Ecuador called for a total ban on nuclear weapons.

The Palestinian delegation is demanding that the problem of Palestine be treated in a special document, while Syria proposed that an international conference on the Middle East be convened with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the Palestine Liberation Organization and all interested parties.

There is also a proposal to adopt a special document on controlling the production and trade of narcotics and to expose the links between the organized drug traffickers and international terrorism.

Yasir Arafat, president of the Palestine state, charged that Israel is using part of the U.S. aid it receives for “smuggling drugs” into the United States.

Cuba submitted a special document on the establishment of a new international information order.

For nearly 30 years, the Nonaligned Movement has been asking the industrialized nations to rechannel the vast funds spent on armaments to the general welfare of mankind. The Barbados delegation made the point that the current process of dialogue and rapprochement between the superpowers could be described as successful only if armament expenditures are rechannelled.

On the Afghanistan issue, Pakistan called for a peaceful transfer of power from the Kabul regime to an acceptable broad-based government.

Iran and Iraq accused each other of creating obstacles to a final settlement of their conflict.

A disagreement was also reported between Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and Yasir Arafat. The Palestinians have charged that part of the summit speech that al-Qadhafi delivered Tuesday was insulting to their leaders, and Wednesday morning before al-Qadhafi left Belgrade, the two leaders met and the Libyan tried to apologize to Arafat. However, the Palestinian was reported to have refused to accept the apology.

The four-day summit is scheduled to close Thursday.

### Conclusion of Summit

OW0809152389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0951 GMT 8 Sep 89

["Roundup: Ninth Nonaligned Summit Ends"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, September 8 (XINHUA)—The ninth Nonaligned summit drew to an end here early this morning after hours of prolonged debate. Its ultimate assessment was that the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] faces new opportunities and challenges.

Leaders of the Nonaligned nations also agreed on a common future strategy for the 102-member movement.

Summit participants, who originally planned to end the four-day session Thursday, spent a sleepless night before adopting a final declaration and 40 resolutions on political and economic subjects.

Hundreds of amendments to the original draft documents were considered, and 22 regional documents were also approved.

The ninth Nonaligned summit, the largest gathering of NAM countries since the movement was founded here in 1961, was attended by more than 170 delegations from NAM member states, liberation movements and international organizations. During the general debate, 78 delegates took the floor or submitted written speeches airing views on the world situation and the "modernization" of the movement.

"The world political climate has improved, although not sufficiently. Encouraging progress has been made towards finding solutions to regional and global problems," they agreed in a final declaration.

The Nonaligned leaders said they viewed the world as being "at a crossroads: Tension is no longer at breaking point but neither is peace stable; stagnation is not general but neither is development."

They also warned that the strains in the developing countries may undermine the current trends towards global peace and harmony.

The Nonaligned leaders promised that their movement will play an active and direct role in the management of world affairs.

Its first and foremost historical task, they said, was the establishment of an enduring and stable peace based on a "comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security." The movement, they said, "will continue to devote its efforts for peace, disarmament and settlement of disputes by all peaceful means."

The Nonaligned leaders called recent initiatives to slim the huge debts of the developing countries as "a positive step," and urged their implementation with more financial support and within a broader framework.

The declaration sets out five major tasks to be accomplished within the next three years. These are:

—Stepped-up efforts for peace, disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means;

—Joint endeavors for "effective and acceptable" solutions to outstanding economic problems through "constructive and productive" dialogue;

—Support for the right of all peoples living under colonial or alien domination to self-determination and independence;

—Adoption of cooperative measures to protect the environment, a "major global concern," and;

—Strengthening of the role and effectiveness of the United Nations so that it can fully carry out its responsibility to resolve major problems.

Yugoslav President Janez Drnovsek, who will chair the movement over the next three years, said in his closing speech that the summit "provides a good basis" for adjusting the Nonaligned Movement to the requirements and challenges of the times.

He said that despite the diversity of views, there is "a high degree of unity with regard to the main thrusts of what our movement and activities should be."

"In my view, this constitutes a major achievement and encouragement for our future actions," he said.

Although the Nonaligned leaders failed to reach agreement on the venue and date of the next summit, they decided that this decision will be made at the next ministerial meeting of NAM to be held in Ghana in 1991.

### United States & Canada

#### Zhu Qizhen To Replace Han Xu as Envoy to U.S.

OW0809133889 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1325 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—Zhu Qizhen will replace Han Xu as China's ambassador to the United States, China's official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported on Friday.

President Yang Shangkun named Zhu, the former vice foreign minister, to the Washington post in line with a decision by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, XINHUA said.

#### Lei Jieqiong Meets Cancer Society Group

OW0709143489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0950 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC]

Standing Committee, discussed public health here today with a delegation from the American Cancer Society.

The U.S. scholars came here September 3 as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

### **Canadian Journalists Expelled From Shekou**

HK0809022589 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Sep 89 p 12

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Three Canadian journalists were yesterday asked to leave Shekou industrial zone in Shenzhen.

Jules Nadeau, a freelance journalist, Annick Nadeau, his daughter and research assistant, and Luc Sauve, a freelance photographer went to Shekou from Hong Kong on Wednesday.

As guests of the Administration of the China Merchants Shekou Industrial Zone (Acmsiz), they toured joint venture factories in the zone, which is a district of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

The journalists, who visited China on tourist visas obtained in Hong Kong, were researching for a book on Hong Kong and its neighbouring special zones.

At 8 am yesterday Mr Li Zhiyong, head of the zone's public relations department, advised them to leave.

"We were politely expelled," Nadeau said. "Mr Li told us that officials of Shekou and the Hong Kong-based China Merchants Holdings Company, which controls Acmsiz, suggested that we leave. Otherwise, he said, we would create a lot of difficulties for the Shekou administration".

The Acmsiz then dispatched a limousine to send them from their hotel to the pier for the next ferry to Hong Kong.

The Canadian party was told that they should have made applications with the New China Agency in Hong Kong before going into China for journalistic purposes.

Nadeau had made arrangements for his reporting trip through Mr Liang Xian, general manager of China Merchants Holdings Company.

"Officials of China Merchants and Acmsiz should have told us earlier about the 'proper procedures'," said Nadeau, who had visited Shekou in mid-August.

"In Shekou we were told by officials that things in China had returned to normal and that all foreigners were welcome. This is simply not the case."

### **Soviet Union**

#### **Zhu Liang, CPC Workers Group Arrive in Moscow**

OW0809011289 Beijing XINHUA in English 0055 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow, September 7 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Communist Party workers' delegation arrived here by plane today.

This is the first Chinese party delegation to visit the Soviet Union after relations resumed between the Chinese Communist Party and the Soviet Communist Party in May this year.

The Chinese party delegation is led by Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China.

#### **Peace, Disarmament Delegation Leaves for USSR**

OW0709152589 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—A delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, led by Association Vice-President Zhu Shangqing, left here today for the Soviet Union on a 10-day friendly visit.

#### **Scientists Hold Symposium on Bilateral Ties**

OW0809120689 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1900 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] GUANGMING RIBAO has reported that the first symposium on bilateral relations since the normalization of relations between the CPC and the CPSU and between the PRC and the USSR has been held in Beijing.

The Soviet side was represented by four scientists, headed by Doctor of Arts Kotovskaya, deputy director of the All-Union Scientific and Research Institute of Arts. The Chinese delegation comprising 19 scientists was headed by Li Xifan and Liu Yinnan, vice directors of the Institute of Literature and Arts of the PRC Ministry of Culture.

During the symposium the scientists from the two countries discussed the question of the continuation of traditional ties and the establishment of new ones, and assessed folk lore in the development of art. The participants also exchanged views on some topical questions of concepts of contemporary art.

#### **Women's Delegation Returns From Moscow**

HK0809054389 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] Moscow, 28 Aug (XINHUA)—A Chinese women's delegation led by Chen Muhua, chairman of the Chinese Women's Federation and vice chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee,

ended its 11-day visit to the Soviet Union and left Moscow by plane for home on 28 August.

During the visit, (Pulimakov), chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and Biryukova, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with the Chinese women's delegation. Both the guests and their hosts briefed each other on the situation in their respective countries.

During a discussion with responsible persons from women's circles in the Soviet Union, both sides stated that they would further develop their mutual relations on the basis of the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

The delegation also visited factories, enterprises, and farms in Moscow, Leningrad, and Georgia.

### Northeast Asia

#### Further on Chinese Refugees in Japan

##### 80 Questioned

*OW0209073289 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0653 GMT 02 Sep 89*

[Text] Naha, Sept. 2 KYODO—Eighty Chinese suspected of having entered Japan illegally posing as Vietnamese refugees were sent to Osaka and Tokyo Saturday for questioning to determine whether or not they are genuine refugees, officials said.

The 80 were among a group of 124 boat people who were found floating off Senkaku Island, Okinawa Prefecture, and towed to Naha Port in the same prefecture earlier this week.

Of the 80, forty-one will receive immigration screenings in Osaka and the remaining 39 will head for Tokyo for similar questioning.

Japan will deport the Chinese if they are found to be illegal immigrants, the officials said.

More than 2,000 boat people have arrived in western Japan since May. Many were found to be Chinese posing as Vietnamese refugees.

##### Fujian Broker Cited

*OW0209121889 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1003 GMT 02 Sep 89*

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 2 KYODO—Forty-one Chinese who were transferred from Naha to Osaka Saturday told investigators they paid 2,000 to 4,000 yuan each to a broker in Fujian Province to board a ship bound for Japan.

They said they were approached by a broker, who offered to send them to Japan aboard a wooden ship, around July.

The broker charged 4,000 yuan for men and 2,000-4,000 yuan for women.

The group left Fuzhou City of Fujian Province August 28 bound for Japan.

The leader of the group said he paid 200,000 yuan collected from members to the broker for the purchase of the ship.

They were poor and wanted to come to Japan to find jobs, the leader told investigators.

The group was part of 80 Chinese found among 124 boat people who were brought to Naha earlier this week.

Thirty-nine Chinese were sent to Tokyo for questioning.

Immigration officials said all Chinese will be either deported or held in custody at the Omura Detention Center in Nagasaki Prefecture if they are found to be illegal entrants.

##### Screening Planned

*OW0609081489 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0720 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—The government will screen all boat people who made their way to Japan from Vietnam and China since May in a bid to flush out illegal Chinese immigrants, Chief Cabinet Secretary Mayumi Moriama said Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Justice Minister Masao Goto told the Diet that immigration authorities will grant provisional landing permits to new arrivals, who must go through the newly-imposed screening.

The measure has been introduced in order to cope with a flood of illegal Chinese immigrants who posed as Vietnamese "boat people," government officials said.

A total of 18 fishing boats carrying more than 2,250 people have landed on Japanese shores since May 29, but several boats were found to have carried illegal Chinese immigrants posing as Vietnamese refugees.

Some of these illegal immigrants have carried fake Vietnamese birth certificates and phony immigration documents.

Moriama, who serves as the government's chief spokeswoman, said the government will recheck the background of all arrivals since May 29 to determine whether they are Vietnamese refugees.

She said at a regular news conference the government chose that date for screening because "that date marked the beginning of the arrivals of large vessels bound straight for Japan."

Goto, testifying before the House of Representatives' Justice Committee, said it is government policy to provide settlement to legal refugees—not those coming to Japan only to look for jobs.



### 36 To Be Deported

OW0709192089 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1205 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO—Japanese immigration authorities Thursday ordered 36 more Chinese "boat people" to be deported as illegal entrants as the number of Chinese detained for illegal entry or suspected of such violation of the law rose to 553.

Immigration officials said the 36 are among the 124 people in a boat who were rescued near Senkaku Islands west of Okinawa and landed at Naha on August 29.

Two Chinese were ordered deported earlier.

They said the deportation order is issued when the Chinese "boat people" agree to return home.

The officials said testimonies given by the 36 to be deported will be handed to the Foreign Ministry for negotiations with China along with papers on the previously ordered two men.

Meanwhile, an inspection official of Tokyo Immigration Bureau said 39 other Chinese landing at Naha in the same boat on August 29, said they left their homeland to seek work in Japan because life in China's southeastern Fujian Province is hard.

The official, Nobusato Masaki, said the group, including a 15-year-old farming girl and a 23-year-old doctor, left China after paying an average 4,000 yuan per person (160,000 yen, or about 113 dollars) [currency exchanges as received] to Chinese brokers.

Some of the Chinese had with them addresses in Japan. Masaki declined to give details.

Some said they earned 100-150 yuan while others said they got no cash income but received food as wages, the official said.

The Chinese were quoted by Masaki as saying they left from Mingjiankao in Fujian Province on August 27 in an 80-ton wooden boat disguised as Vietnamese refugees.

They said they made the illegal attempt as Japanese visas "cost too much," according to Masaki.

So far this year, 2,950 boat people landed in Japan in 33 groups, against last year's 219 arrivals, immigration officials said.

Since late May, 18 boats each carrying more than 100 people arrived in Japan, most of whom the officials suspect are Chinese.

### Nine More Deportees

OW0809105789 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1038 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—Japanese immigration authorities ordered nine Chinese boat people deported

as illegal entrants Friday, increasing the number of such people to 47, while the number of Chinese detained on the charge rose to 657. Justice Ministry officials said.

The officials said the eight men and one woman were among the 124 persons aboard a boat which was rescued near the Senkaku Islands southwest of Okinawa by a Japanese patrol boat and landed at Naha on August 29.

Of the 124 aboard the boat, 36 others have been ordered deported. Two other Chinese nationals were ordered deported earlier.

The immigration officials said the deportation orders are given when the Chinese boat people, suspected of illegal entrance, agree to return home.

Meanwhile, officials said that out of the 167 boat people who landed their own boat at Ushibuka, Kumamoto prefecture in Kyushu on August 30, 104 have been detained on suspicion of illegal entry into Japan.

Since late May, 18 boats carrying 2,257 people have arrived in Japan, either after being rescued or through direct landings in Japanese ports.

Immigration authorities suspect that most such vessels have carried Chinese nationals who they consider as illegal entrants, not political refugees, because they undertook the journey searching for an economically better life in Japan.

Several of the boat people disappeared from where they landed or from the accommodations provided and police suspect they are hiding in Tokyo as some other boat people were found to have notes bearing Tokyo addresses.

### Chinese, Vietnamese Denied Entry

OW0809042489 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0154 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Ushibuka, Kumamoto Pref., Sept. 8 KYODO—Immigration authorities here have decided to deport 104 Chinese who arrived here last week together with a group of Vietnamese refugees aboard a fishing boat.

This brings to 657 the number of Chinese boat people who face deportation from Japan. They all arrived in Japan by fishing boats over the past few weeks, allegedly posing as Vietnamese refugees.

The 104 Chinese were taken to Ushibuka, a city on the western coast of Kumamoto Prefecture, on Thursday last week. The small fishing boat that took them to the shores of western Kyushu also carried a group of 63 Vietnamese.

Officials from the Fukuoka Immigration Office said they will detain the 104 Chinese at Omura refugee camp in Nagasaki Prefecture pending procedures for deportation.

The Vietnamese will also be taken to Omura in order to establish their refugee status, the officials said.

The Japanese government regards the Chinese boat people as illegal entrants, and not political refugees.

Immigration officials say the 104 Chinese joined the Vietnamese boat people for the trip to Japan when the Vietnamese called at a Chinese port on the coast of Fujian Province.

The Vietnamese told Japanese authorities that they left the North Vietnamese port of Haiphong on July 7 and stayed at the Chinese port for about four to five days to get another ship to continue their journey.

According to Vietnamese testimonies, the 104 Chinese were already inside the newly acquired vessel when they boarded it.

Most of the Chinese were believed to have fled to China from Vietnam during the Sino-Vietnamese war.

Twenty-eight people from the Chinese group, apparently concerned about possible deportation, ran away after they landed at Ushibuka and were later captured by police.

### October Trade Fair Scheduled for Tokyo

*OW0809113289 Beijing in Japanese to Japan  
1430 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] A Beijing Economic and Trade Fair will be held in Tokyo from 9 to 16 October as one of the events to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of ties of friendship between Beijing and Tokyo.

During the past 10 years, when the policies of economic reform and opening up to foreign countries were implemented, Beijing received \$1.6 billion from more than 30 countries and areas through more than 1,600 economic cooperation projects. Japan accounts for 30 percent of the total.

Japan, the second largest destination of Beijing's exports, received \$150 million worth of exports from the Chinese capital last year. Japan is the major foreign investor in Beijing, with over 70 investment projects worth more than \$730 million.

The upcoming Beijing Economic and Trade Fair is aimed at promoting economic cooperation between Beijing and Japan further and will feature the goods of 58 companies in Beijing, including machines, electrical products, fibers, animal products, native products, chemical products, light industrial products, art crafts, and electronic products.

### Beijing Reception Marks DPRK National Day

#### Amity Group Plays Host

*OW0809033389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1337 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—The 41st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's

Republic of Korea was marked at a reception hosted here today by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and China-DPRK Friendship Association.

Cui Yueli, president of the China-DPRK Friendship Association and Chu Chang-chun, Korean ambassador to China, spoke at the reception. Over 100 Korean experts, diplomats, and students in Beijing attended the reception.

### DPRK Envoy Meets Press

*SK0809055189 Beijing International Service  
in Korean 1100 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, Chu Chang-chun, DPRK's ambassador to China, held a press conference at the embassy this morning. In the press conference, Ambassador Chu Chang-chun, recalling the militant road traversed by the DPRK under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, introduced the great successes in construction achieved by Korea.

In addition, Ambassador Chu Chang-chun again declared the proposal for the peaceful reunification through the founding of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo which President Kim Il-song put forward.

In conclusion, he said that the DPRK, under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace, will continue to struggle for peace in the world and victory in the anti-imperialist struggle, firmly united with the people of different countries of the world.

### Southeast Asia & Pacific

#### Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Cambodia Issue

*HK0809094489 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
8 Sep 89 p 2*

[Report: "PRC Foreign Ministry Spokesman Says Vietnamese Troops Should Be Withdrawn From Cambodia Under Effective International Supervision"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA)—Li Zhaoxing, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, said at a press conference this afternoon that Vietnamese troops should be withdrawn from Cambodia under strict and effective international supervision. It is reported that Vietnam is backing the Phnom Penh authorities in preparation for expanding the war. This cannot but arouse the concern and alertness of the international community.

A reporter asked: Vietnam has said it would invite interested countries and personages to observe its final troop pull-out from Cambodia. Will China send officials or journalists to Cambodia to observe the troop withdrawal?

The spokesman answered: People do not actually believe that Vietnam will genuinely withdraw all its troops. We maintain that all the parties concerned should, first of all, reach an agreement on a comprehensive, just, and reasonable political settlement of the Cambodian question. The Vietnamese troop withdrawal should be carried out under strict and effective international supervision, and the mechanism of the international supervision should be established by the United Nations and be put under the UN auspices. Otherwise, it would be very difficult to judge and ascertain whether or not Vietnam has, in real earnest, withdrawn all its troops from Cambodia.

A reporter asked: No agreements were reached at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. Various parties in Cambodia are reportedly reinforcing their respective armed forces in preparation for a large-scale war. What comment will China make on the present tension in Cambodia, and what action will it take?

The spokesman answered: The Cambodian issue has been created by Vietnamese aggression. So, the key to a political settlement of the issue lies in Vietnam's sincerity.

He continued: As a result of the rigid attitude taken by Vietnam and the Phnom Penh authorities, the recent Paris International Conference on Cambodia failed to produce any agreement. It is reported that Vietnam is backing the Phnom Penh authorities in preparation for expanding the war. This cannot but arouse the concern and alertness of the international community. We believe that all the justice upholding countries will continue to give their support to the three resistance forces of Cambodia which stand against the war of aggression.

He emphasized that in order to ensure a comprehensive, just, and reasonable political settlement of the Cambodian issue, and to restore peace and prevent a civil war in the country, Vietnam must withdraw all its troops from Cambodia under strict and effective international supervision. During the transitional period between the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and a general election is carried out, a four-party provisional coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk should be established in Cambodia, and the force levels of the four parties in the country should be frozen and their number reduced.

### Near East & South Asia

#### Nepalese Paper Says Li Peng Plans Tour

OW0809075889 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0748 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Kathmandu, Sept. 8 KYODO—Chinese Premier Li Peng's three-nation tour of South Asia in November is expected to provide a counterweight to growing Indian influence in the region, Nepalese mass circulation weekly BIMARSA said here Friday.

No official announcement about the visit has been made so far, but Li's visit to Nepal is almost a certainty, the news weekly said.

Nepal will be the last leg of Li's trip that will also take him to Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Nepalese Foreign Ministry officials declined to confirm the Chinese premier's trip, but said it could take place in view of the fact that there is a long-standing invitation to Li to visit Nepal.

#### Li Xiannian Meets Former Nepalese Leader

OW0709134089 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1131 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—Senior Chinese leader Li Xiannian gave a banquet in honor of former Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista and his wife at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here this evening.

Prior to the banquet, Li, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, had a cordial talk with Bista on bilateral relations, the situation in South Asia and the world in general.

Bista is visiting China as guest of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

#### Hefei Governor Meets Iranian Petroleum Group

OW0709142489 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese  
7 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] Governor Fu Xishou met Kolahduz-Esfahani, Iran's acting minister for petroleum, and other members of the delegation led by him at the Luyang Hotel on the afternoon of 6 August.

During the meeting Fu Xishou said: China and Iran are both developing countries. There are many common features between our two countries. In addition, there are also many areas for mutual support and cooperation. The visit of your excellency and party to some areas in our province will certainly promote mutual understanding. At present, we are carrying out large-scale economic construction, but we are still glad to be able to provide a number of friendly countries with aid and develop friendly cooperation with them in the economic and technological fields.

Fu Xishou briefed the Iranian guests on agricultural reform and water conservation construction projects in Anhui Province. He said that the Anhui International Economic and Technological Cooperation Corporation of China has been maintaining good relations with Iran's Petroleum Ministry and some corporations. He expressed the hope that friendly contacts between China and Iran and friendship between the peoples of the two countries will be consolidated and developed through his

excellency's visit and through specific economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Kolahduz-Esfahani noted that Sino-Iranian exchange and cooperation had had a long history. He expressed the hope that efforts would be made by both sides to further advance economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the meeting were Li Shouzhong, vice secretary general of the provincial government, Wang Jie, head of the provincial external affairs department, and responsible persons of departments concerned.

### **Sino-Sri Lankan Venture Begins Operation**

*OW0809025289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1833 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Colombo, September 7 (XINHUA)—The Sino-Sri Lanka joint venture on activated carbons under the name of "Bieco Link Carbons (Pte) Limited" was formally put into operation today.

The 1.06 million-U.S. dollar-worth Sino-Sri Lanka joint venture involved Chinese investors—the Beijing International Economic Cooperation Company, the Beijing Organic Chemical Factory, and the Beijing Guanghua Wood Processing Factory. And investors on the Sri Lankan side are Link Engineering Ltd., the National Development Bank of Sri Lanka, and the Development Finance Corporation of Ceylon.

The Beijing Guanghua Wood Processing Factory, which has over 30 years of experience in developing activated carbons, has supplied the necessary equipment and technology to produce activated carbon from coconut shells.

The initial production capacity of the plant will be 700 tons annually. The full capacity is set at 1,200 tons a year. Activated carbon, a porous, black, and brittle substance, which has a tremendous absorption power, is badly needed in many industries, such as gold processing, chemistry, food, medicine, and space technology.

The plant is strategically situated since it was set up in Giritulla in the Central Province, in the middle of the coconut triangle area of Sri Lanka, which accounts for about [number indistinct] hectares of land, having a production capacity at 3 billion coconuts per annum.

### **Sub-Saharan Africa**

#### **Further on Visit by Burkinabe President**

##### **Yang Shangkun Hosts Banquet**

*OW0709163989 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1556 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun today expressed thanks to African

countries for their understanding of and support to China's quelling of the recent counter-revolutionary rebellion.

He said that this showed that "China's friendship with Africa can stand the test of storms".

Yang made the remarks at a banquet he hosted in honor of Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the Popular Front and head of state and government of Burkina Faso, and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Not long ago, the president said in his toast, a handful of people hostile to the socialist system stirred up a storm in Beijing in cahoot with foreign reactionary forces in an attempt to overthrow the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), subvert the socialist system and establish a capitalist republic.

He said the Chinese people could not allow it. The Chinese Communist Party and Government took resolute measures and stabilized the situation.

Speaking about the rebellion in his return speech, Compaore said that this premeditated unrest was a concrete manifestation of the reactionary political forces' intention to make the socialist countries abandon socialism and put them under the shackle of the world monopoly capitalism.

This has long been the fundamental strategy of the reactionary forces in the world, he added.

The chairman said that both Burkina Faso and China as well as other countries in the world need a stable political environment.

Yang spoke highly of Burkina Faso's achievements under the leadership of Compaore in maintaining state sovereignty, strengthening national unity, developing national economy and improving people's living standard.

He said that China is willing to explore possibilities of furthering friendly and cooperative relations with Burkina Faso.

China will, as always, support the African countries' efforts to safeguard national independence and sovereignty, revitalize national economy and the African people's just struggle against South Africa's racism, Yang said.

He expressed the conviction that with the establishment of the new leadership of the CPC after the quelling of rebellion China will do a better job in its socialist modernization drive.

Chairman Compaore said that his country will, as always, support the Chinese people's struggle to build socialism.

He spoke highly of China's foreign policy based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.



He said that like China, his country is willing to forge tight relations with all countries that love peace, uphold justice and respect its independence and basic choices.

On African situation, Compaore strongly condemned the apartheid policy and the attempts hindering the process of the independence of Namibia.

He also voiced support to the Palestinian people's struggle for independence and the right to live in their own country under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Earlier, President Yang Shangkun held a welcoming ceremony for Compaore, who arrived here at noon today on a six-day official visit at Yang's invitation.

At a meeting following the ceremony Yang Shangkun told Compaore that he is the first foreign head of state to visit China after the quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion in June.

Yang expressed the belief that Compaore's visit will further the relations between the two countries.

Yang said that the quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion is entirely China's internal affairs. If interference in other countries' internal affairs is allowed, there will be no coexistence in the world and besides this also runs counter to the charter of the United Nations, he added. He said that now more and more people have come to understand the Chinese Government's measures to quell the rebellion.

Compaore said that he has come to show to the world that there exist relations of mutual help between Burkina Faso and China.

#### TV Report

OW0709125789 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Video report by station reporters Zou Jianguo and Chen Zheng—from "National News Hookup"]

[Text] [Video opens with shots of Tiananmen Square showing moving bicycles and motor vehicles, cutting to show a close-up shot of fluttering Chinese and Burkina Faso national flags; then, it shows a group of Chinese soldiers goose-stepping in front of the spacious square by the Great Hall of the People]

Blaise Compaore, chairman of the Popular Front and the head of state and the government of Burkina Faso, his wife, and entourage arrived in Beijing today for an official visit to China at the invitation of President Yang Shangkun.

[Camera shows close-up shots of Yang Shangkun and Compaore shaking hands and conversing through interpreters] President Yang Shangkun hosted a welcoming ceremony at 1800 for the distinguished guests from Burkina Faso at the East Gate Square outside the Great Hall of the People.

[Video shows Chen Muhua, Qian Qichen, Zhu Xun, and other Chinese officials standing in line and shaking hands with Compaore] Chen Muhua, vice chairperson of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Qian Qichen, minister of foreign affairs, and Zhu Xun, minister of geology and mineral resources who is the chairman of the Reception Committee, were present at the welcoming ceremony.

[Video shows Yang Shangkun shaking hands with Burkina Faso officials standing in line] Compaore introduced the principal members of his entourage to President Yang Shangkun.

[Camera shows Yang and Compaore walking side by side passing the honor guard] Accompanied by President Yang Shangkun, Chairman Compaore inspected an honor guard of Chinese ground, naval, and air forces.

#### Compaore Meets Li Peng

OW0809111289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1031 GMT 8 Sep 89

[“China Should Guard Against Outside Subversion: Li Peng”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that China should guard against outside subversion while continuing its contacts with the West.

He made the remark during the talks with Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the Popular Front and head of state and government of Burkina Faso, here this morning.

Li pointed out that China advocates contacts with the West on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. As a developing country, China needs a peaceful international environment to boost its economy and improve the life of its people.

He said that China is happy about the relaxation of the world situation, for it is in the interests of the Chinese people. At the same time, he added, China also sees the danger of war, and especially the danger of local wars still exists.

The Chinese leader said that China will continue its reform and opening policy and further improve its socialist system. Public ownership constitutes the foundation of China's economy with large and medium-sized enterprises as the backbone, he said, adding that existence of private and individual sectors of the economy is permitted as supplement. In this way, economy can be enlivened and the employment problems may be solved.

He said that China holds that the developed Western countries have many strong points in industrial production and management. China should learn from them and should not close itself to international intercourse.

China also welcomes world economic organizations and some countries to provide loans to it on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Apart from science and technology, China will not refuse to absorb what is good from the West in fields of education and culture, he added.

The Chinese premier criticized a small number of Western countries for stirring up an anti-China current after China put down a counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. He said: "We should guard against outside subversion while continuing its contacts with the West."

Speaking of China's economy, Li Peng said that the overheated growth of China's economy and the too fast growth of consumption in the past few years brought about the current inflation. China will spend two or three years to readjust its economy and reduce the fast speed of construction and curb the inflation so as to bring a rational development of the economy, he said.

The Chinese leader pointed out that agriculture is China's most outstanding problem. The question of feeding the people must be solved by relying on China itself. No country in the world can solve this question for China. It is of great importance to the economic independence of a country to boost agriculture and raise the output of farm production. "This is our own experience," he said.

Talking on the African situation, Li Peng said that the African countries have won independence politically, but they are still controlled and exploited by colonialists, both old and neo.

The old and neo colonialists turned the underdeveloped countries into the bases to plunder the raw materials they need and into markets to sell the products they produce by adopting the unequal exchange between industrial products and primary products. This has put heavy debts on the back of the underdeveloped nations, Li Peng pointed out.

The debt problem has become a very conspicuous [one] in the South-North relations and on this issue, China stands firmly on the side of the developing countries, Li said.

China stands for the dialogue between the South and North and cooperation between South and South, Li said.

He said that China is now readjusting its economy and still has some difficulties. China can only provide some aid to friendly countries within its capability as a token of friendship and one form of South-South cooperation, the Chinese premier said.

He said China is willing to further its economic cooperation with Burkina Faso.

Chairman Compaore said over the past 15 years since the two countries established diplomatic relations,

Burkina Faso and China have sympathized and supported each other. The two countries have cooperated in many areas and achieved good results, he said.

The chairman said that the relations between the two countries will continue to develop healthily and he expected more economic cooperation between his country and China.

Speaking of the international situation, Compaore said both are concerned about the peace in Africa, Asia and the rest of the world.

The struggle for African national liberation, especially that for national independence in Namibia, calls for the support from China, he said.

He pointed out that the prices of African primary products on the international market are unreasonable, which has added to the economic difficulties of the African countries.

He expressed his hope for the South-South cooperation.

Prior to the talks, Compaore laid a wreath to the Monument to the People's Heroes on the Tiananmen Square in the company of Zhu Xun, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister of geology and mineral resources.

This morning, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Burkina Faso counterpart, Issou Go, held talks.

## West Europe

### Li Peng Interviewed on Conspiracies, Amnesty

PM0709152489 Paris LE FIGARO in French  
6 Sep 89 pp 6-7

[Interview with Premier Li Peng by Alain Peyrefitte in Beijing on 1 September]

[Text] Li Peng: I have visited France five times. The farthest North I went was Lille; the farthest South, Marseilles and Nice. I visited Brittany. I visited the tidal power plant on the Rance. I also visited Saint Malo, the former pirate port and base. I assume that at the time people there were not talking about human rights. (Brief laughter from Li Peng; prolonged laughter from the four aides flanking him.) I consider myself a personal friend of France. I know it well.

Alain Peyrefitte: Precisely because it has much sympathy for China, the French public was overwhelmed and above all outraged by the tragedy of the night of 3 June. It will retain these feelings until there are gestures of appeasement from your government. We respect your sovereignty. We do not interfere in your domestic policy. But the French, like all Westerners, identified too closely with the Beijing Spring to remain indifferent. Are you taking any measures that could reassure them?

Li Peng: This is a very easy question to answer. If the French public is fair, and if the French Government is willing to obtain its information from several sides, and not just from one...

As you have just said, the reports that you saw came live, or virtually live. This is modern technological progress: You can receive information about this kind of situation every hour or half-hour. But it is precisely because these modern technologies exist that the truth was badly distorted.

You doubtless saw the sequence in which a man, approached by a tank, stands his ground and persuades it to stop. That image prompted President Bush to say that the man was truly extraordinary to have been able to stop a column of tanks on his own. But there is another explanation. If you look at the scene objectively, does it not demonstrate the humanity displayed by the Chinese Army and the orders to act gently issued to it by the command? As if a man could stop a tank on his own!

It was widely reported in the West that in our Tiananmen Square the Army tanks ran over people's bodies, that blood ran in rivers, and that corpses were reduced to pulp. You will have read these reports. But I am sure that you did not see pictures actually showing someone being run over by a tank.

Alain Peyrefitte: Even if no deaths occurred in the square, they did occur in nearby streets.

Li Peng: I do not know whether you are acquainted with a certain Hou Dejian. He is a Taiwanese composer whose latest song, "Sons of the Dragon," was a big hit in Taiwan and throughout the continent. During the events of Tiananmen Square he was one of the intellectuals who actively opposed the government. On the evening of 3 June, the last of the occupants of Tiananmen Square totaled some 2,000 people. By the end of the night there were only five of them. This singer was one of them. He was actually one of the four delegates of this final group who came to ask the Army to authorize them to leave the square peacefully. The Army agreed to their request. Then he fled to the Australian embassy. He gave an interview in which he said that there were no deaths among demonstrators in Tiananmen Square, but only a shot fired at the troops from a rooftop. On 12 June, while taking refuge at the Australian embassy, he wrote an article in which he related his experience in Tiananmen Square. The article was subsequently published in part in the Australian press and in Hong Kong. Hou has just left the Australian embassy. He is free. We do not agree with his whole analysis, but his evidence is truthful.

Alain Peyrefitte: Will you be lenient with the students?

Li Peng: There is not the slightest problem. We are in fact planning to do just that. A large number of people allowed themselves to be led on—especially students. We expect that all those who have not violated the penal code—that is, those who did not commit criminal acts such as looting, arson, or physical assault on the troops—

will not be prosecuted. I believe that in France too, or in the United States, such actions would be regarded as criminal. These are fundamental rules of any society. No responsible government would allow such actions.

We must also punish those connected with foreign intelligence or sabotage agencies. As for the instigators and organizers of these events, we will prosecute them too in accordance with the law, but their numbers will be limited to a strict minimum. As for the rest, we will show them lenience.

Alain Peyrefitte: Now that all danger of what you call "counterrevolutionary subversion" seems to have been eliminated, are you not planning to engage in a dialogue with those students who did not commit such acts?

Li Peng: First, I believe that the danger of conspiracies aimed at overthrowing the government has not been entirely eliminated, either abroad or within China itself. I fear that it will be necessary to continue the struggle against subversion and infiltrations for a long time.

We are willing to engage in dialogue with protesters who are content to criticize the government and party, who want us to change things, and who have made positive suggestions.

Our new party general secretary, Jiang Zemin, visited Qinghua University a few days ago to lead a debate with staff and students. They all met together to compare their viewpoints constructively. We will pursue this path.

Alain Peyrefitte: Will you be adopting measures to dispel the dissatisfaction of the students and the population which these events have revealed and to show your people that you have understood their worries?

Li Peng: This dissatisfaction was caused by shortcomings in our work. We must remedy these shortcomings to dispel this dissatisfaction. But people exploited it for subversive ends. Their aim was to overthrow the regime. So they incited an uprising. These two aspects—dissatisfaction and revolt—must be separated.

You have just celebrated the bicentenary of your great revolution. From a Marxist viewpoint it was a bourgeois revolution that overthrew the feudal system. At the time the French bourgeoisie did not enjoy any political rights. It was not socially recognized. It was relegated to the third estate. It was the bourgeoisie that embodied the nation's vigorous forces, and this enabled it to represent the other classes—peasants and workers—in their struggle against the feudal system. But it is not for me to teach you French history: You know it much better than I do. (laughter)

The struggle that has been taking place in China is very different! It is the party that represents the people of the peasants and workers. The rebels rose up to commit criminal actions by opposing their own people. This, in connivance with those abroad—I mean, in the West—who regard our regime with hostility.

That rebellion was regression, not progress!

Alain Peyrefitte: But all the same, there was real discontent?

Li Peng: The reasons for the people's discontent fell into three categories.

First. Price increases, which reached 18.5 percent last year. One could say that this was a result of Zhao Ziyang's erroneous economic policy. We are currently struggling to control this inflation.

Second. Corruption inside the party and government aroused the masses' anger. Some people were in effect taking advantage of their position to profit from foreign trade. They were trading on their influence.

The measures we are currently adopting in this respect are of the utmost rigor. For instance, children of members of the Politburo or the government are no longer permitted to work in the commercial sphere, whatever post they may hold, whether director or supervisor. They will systematically have to resign, whether or not they have broken the law. This also applies to spouses, children of spouses, and spouses of children.

I doubt whether the West would be capable of doing as much. I have a feeling that President ... has a son who works in an oil company and another who is engaged in commercial activities. (Here, the name of a Western head of state was given. After uttering it, Li Peng asked for the name not to be mentioned.) (Prolonged laughter.)

Alain Peyrefitte: And the third reason for discontent?

Li Peng: Injustice in the distribution of resources. This too is a phenomenon that has grown up in recent years. Some people have very substantial incomes, while others, although they work hard, have very low incomes. The new Central Committee has adopted very vigorous measures with regard to this phenomenon.

You must have heard of the objectives that the government has just set itself, and which it is now striving for. There are seven of them, and we have just announced them: There is no point in my going into detail now.

Just one example. I used to have at my disposal an official Mercedes 280, and a Mercedes 560 which the director of the firm gave to me personally. I no longer use either. I use an Audi 100 now. Why an Audi? Because it comes off an assembly line in China. I have observed that in France, government members use French cars.

Alain Peyrefitte: Because they are good cars!

Li Peng: In any case, they are your national cars! We are going to do the same, without fail.

Alain Peyrefitte: Has not the time come to adopt an amnesty law, so as to erase this painful page from China's history?

Li Peng: We have not considered it. Our Constitution does not provide for a general amnesty. It only stipulates exceptional cases of pardons as applied to individuals or groups of individuals.

It is difficult to explain to Europeans the difference between a general amnesty and individual pardons. Chinese law aims to protect the vast majority of the population by punishing a very small minority of bad elements. We are conforming to the letter and spirit of Chinese law.

Alain Peyrefitte: Will you lift martial law soon?

Li Peng: You will have noticed in Beijing that it is not at all like what you may have imagined. There is no curfew. One can travel around freely at night, just as one could before the events.

The conditions have not yet come together for lifting martial law in the immediate future. We need to wait for the results of our action, to wait until we have eliminated the latent dangers. There are still a good many bad elements who are in possession of automatic rifles, machineguns, and submachineguns. That is one problem, but there are others.

Some Western countries would like China to lift martial law, whereupon they will lift economic sanctions. But we cannot accept that viewpoint.

The translation of the Chinese term "jie yan" into Western languages by the expression "martial law" is a misinterpretation. The situation in China has nothing in common with what people may imagine in the West, where the term "martial law" means, in the strict sense, that the army is in control of everything and has seized power.

In our country, it means nothing of the kind! This state simply means that, since the police are unable to maintain order, the army has come to lend it a hand in Beijing (and, furthermore, only in certain districts of Beijing).

In proportion to the size of the population, the police force in China is the smallest in the world. Under our martial law, the army backs up the police and carries out its functions. Period. During the celebrations of your bicentenary I noticed on television that there were a great many policemen on the Champs Elysees. Here, we would not have enough (laughter).

These military units have absolutely no right to enter people's homes at their own discretion to arrest them. Their only mission is to contribute, alongside the police, to the safeguarding of public order in the streets.

Alain Peyrefitte: How can you reproach the press for doing its job, when you did not expel journalists the day after Gorbachev left, or prohibit photography, or cut off transmissions, as was the case at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution? You did not follow the Chinese proverb: "When you beat your dog, close the door" (laughter from the Chinese).



Li Peng: Indeed, we did not expel journalists at the time of the imposition of martial law because we had other priorities. In fact, we were powerless to impose martial law in the small part of Beijing to which it applies. We had become a clandestine government. (laughter)

Alain Peyrefitte: Be that as it may, Westerners witnessed these events. They experienced them vividly. You are asking us to understand the Chinese Government. But the Chinese Government must also understand our public opinion. We live in the same world. Because of the instantaneous nature of news, all the peoples are in solidarity, like the inhabitants of a single village.

In 1971, the People's Republic of China joined the United Nations as a permanent member of the Security Council. France, back in the days of General de Gaulle, argued in favor of this admission, while other Western countries were opposed to it.

At that time the People's Republic of China joined a club. It implicitly subscribed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Do you not think that this imposes on China obligations that it had not yet taken on at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution? You have applied to the GATT. You are knocking on the door of the Asian Development Bank and that of the World Bank. When one joins—or wishes to join—a club, one has to respect its rules.

Li Peng: We want to live on good terms with all the countries of the world. There are points in common between different countries. Everyone aspires to peace and development. But for China, which has a population of 1.1 billion with an area of 9.6 million square km, and where the area of cultivable land per inhabitant is very inadequate, the first task is to enable the population to feed and clothe themselves. That is much more important than empty words about human rights.

People's conception of human rights varies among different systems and societies. The Chinese Constitution defines citizens' fundamental rights. So-called human rights which are contrary to the law are no longer human rights. That is not to say that our Constitution is perfect, nor that the fundamental rights that apply to our fellow citizens and our people's life are excellent, nor that there is no need to improve anything in these texts. But they are the texts that are applied in our country, until a new order comes.

You know, human rights, one could talk about them for a long time, if one wished to polemicize... Just one example (there are plenty of others). Look at the United States. Before the arrival of the Europeans, there were Indians in America who were living on their own territory, in their own home. Where are they now? They parked them in reservations. For those people, where are their human rights?

Alain Peyrefitte: Are you fully aware of the outraged amazement in the West?

Li Peng: The way in which the world regards the pacification in Beijing is extremely unjust. In history there have been many misunderstandings that have not yet been dispelled, many unjust trials that have not been revised even after hundreds and thousands of years. I will just mention one instance—that of Galileo. He was condemned by an unjust trial. He was not rehabilitated until recently.

I hope it will not take as long to revise the unjust trial to which China has been subjected.

On the night of 3 June only 2,000 people remained in Tiananmen Square before leaving voluntarily. They can bear witness to this.

Alain Peyrefitte: What do you think of the economic sanctions decided by the West?

Li Peng: Economic sanctions could cause difficulties for us. We are ready to deal with them. China is a poor country. But we have the will and strength of character. We believe that these kinds of sanctions are also harmful to the Western countries.

Alain Peyrefitte: How do you see the future of relations between China and France?

Li Peng: We do not want to close the door that we have opened. Some people would like to slam it in our face. We are willing to make every opportune effort to make them perceive realities more clearly and to eliminate the factors that influenced them.

We have maintained economic and commercial cooperation with France for some 10 years. These exchanges have benefited both countries.

If China has benefited from them, France has done so equally. This is why businessmen are more clear-sighted than politicians.

I read the dispatch you have just written from Beijing (published in LE FIGARO 31 August—LE FIGARO editor's note). I approve of your objectivity when you say that before forming an opinion it is necessary to listen to every viewpoint. We have a saying that before you can judge you must first go to the spot and listen to people from all sides.

Alain Peyrefitte: We have almost the same saying: One should hear both sides of an argument.

Li Peng: Nowadays the speed at which news spreads is very important. Once a report enters people's minds, it becomes difficult to correct. The human brain resembles a computer. All information is recorded or stored by the memory. If you wish to enter new information, you must be able to delete the old information, but in the human brain the original information persists for a long time. However, the international community should manage to understand us. In the long run, the facts speak louder than disinformation.

You may notice that while in the Western countries there has been a surge of feeling against China, many Third World countries have shown their understanding—some socialist countries, too. The countries neighboring China, except for Japan, have formed quite a fair judgment.

Only a score of countries, led by the United States, are opposed to China. Somebody very close to the U.S. President (Li Peng was probably referring to U.S. Senator Rudman, whom he received a few days earlier—LE FIGARO editor's note) told me that the latter was delighted that the U.S. economic and social system was finding supporters among the Chinese students. You will remember former Secretary of State Foster Dulles. When the Communist Party seized power from Chiang Kai-shek, he said: "The third or fourth generation of Chinese will bring about a peaceful change in China." He pinned his hopes on them. The United States has not ceased to share that conviction. Now we are getting near the truth! Those 20 countries led by the United States are not, as you believe, a club in which virtue and love of one's fellowman hold sway.

Alain Peyrefitte: What about relations with France?

Li Peng: France was one of the first countries to recognize the People's Republic of China. It was even the first Western great power to do so. I find it hard to understand its current opposition to China and the relentlessness with which it pursues it. I can understand better this behavior on the part of the United States. I am well aware that it is not the attitude of the French people as a whole; I myself have many French friends who write to me either in order to encourage me to resolve our problems as well as possible or in order to tell me that this is a Chinese internal matter.

I would like to add that the Chinese people greatly respect the French people, their culture, and their history. France has produced many artists, writers, and thinkers. It has produced a great number of masterpieces which form part of the world's heritage.

Many of the first Chinese revolutionaries who were going to become CPC members worked and studied in France—Zhou Enlai and, still alive today, Deng Xiaoping and Marshal Nie Rongzhen. One could also cite the late Marshal Chen Yi and one of my uncles—my mother's brother—who was one of the CPC's founders.

The Chinese people feel a deep attachment to France. We have remained very grateful to General De Gaulle for opening China's door. We regard him as somebody exceptionally clear-sighted. If Franco-Chinese relations are impaired today, it is not owing to China. We have done nothing against France, and yet France has taken steps against China.

We would not like the door opened by General De Gaulle to be closed by President Mitterrand.

Alain Peyrefitte: I am not a representative of the French Government, especially since I am a member of the opposition (laughter). However, I never criticize my government when I am abroad. Furthermore, I know French opinion quite well and I can tell you that the shock it suffered is not feigned. Its confidence was seriously shaken. Business managers are realists. They regarded China as a peaceful country where order and security reigned. They are afraid that it has become a risky venture. If that unfavorable impression is not dispelled they could be persuaded to switch their efforts to other countries in Southeast Asia, Indonesia, South Korea, Thailand, and so on, not to pressure you but out of simple pragmatism. What are you planning to do to remove that temptation and restore their confidence?

Li Peng: To ascertain whether capitalists and businessmen in the West and in France in particular are going to continue working with China or not, one has to consider:

First, whether the regime is stable.

Second, whether China's policy has changed.

If those two basic conditions are met, the businessmen and capitalists will return. They are interested in profits, not ideology at all!

Well, the Chinese regime is stable.

I shall take advantage of our interview to reaffirm that the Chinese Party and Government are going to continue to implement the modernization and open door reforms that Comrade Deng Xiaoping began.

When Western investors, businessmen, and industrialists come to China it is not just for the benefit of the Chinese alone but for the benefit of themselves and their own country because all exchange is based on equal mutual advantage.

Furthermore, international competition is very powerful. If your capitalists want to lose the Chinese market, they can; that is their business!

I know that the attitude toward China of a number of people in various groups in France during and after the troubles varied very much according to circumstances. Numerous economists expressed understanding and friendship toward us.

The great nuclear cooperation project between China, France, and Britain in Daya Bay did not stop for a single day. As for automobile construction, the negotiations on the cooperation project with Citroen continue uninterrupted.

I could quote numerous other examples. I really believe that industrialists would not want to lose a market like China.

If these exchanges profited China alone and if France derived no benefit from them it would not engage in

them! In addition, there are so many people competing in the world that I am very sanguine about the economic cooperation prospects. I believe that economists are more reasonable than some politicians. (laughter)

It is unfortunate that you do not have much time at your disposal. Otherwise, you could visit our various provinces, Sichuan, for example. There you would see two hydroelectric power stations equipped by the French company, Alsthom, with the aid of several government loans, but above all by credits from the World Bank. Alsthom is one of the biggest electricity companies in France and Europe. Its partnership with General Electric has made it part of an even more important group which already has a long history of good cooperation with China.

Of course, I do not mean to say that there are no difficulties. Nonetheless, I am full of confidence in the future. I am not at all pessimistic! (Li Peng laughs, prolonged laughter from officials)

#### **Commentary Criticizes French Warships Off Lebanon**

HK0809072989 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
26 Aug 89 p 3

["Commentary" by staff reporter Zhang Qihua (1728 0796 5478): "French Warships Cruise the Lebanese Waters"]

[Text] The French Government decided yesterday to order three of its warships in Lebanese waters to retreat and to slow the advance of its aircraft carrier Foch. On the same day, President Mitterrand said again that the French military operation in Lebanese waters was to "protect overseas citizens." This indicated that after several days of tense military operations, France may possibly change its attitude to a more prudent one.

Among the Western countries, France's reaction to the military clash in Lebanon was the strongest. On 12 August, France sent five special envoys to solicit support from the countries concerned. In the 5 days following 16 August, France dispatched three missions consisting of a total of four warships to the east Mediterranean Sea, rapidly increasing the number of French warships there to a total of eight. These actions by France have been attacked by Lebanon, Syria, and Iran and have also aroused the close attention of the international community. People have a series of questions about the nature and extent of a French military intervention.

The first question concerns the goal of this military operation. The French Government has repeatedly stated that the mission of the French Navy is to render humanitarian assistance. These words are unconvincing. People will ask why it is necessary to use aircraft carriers to rescue overseas citizens. Furthermore, the reasons leading to the turmoil in Lebanon are complicated, and it is impossible for France not to perceive that its actions will arouse different reactions from various factions in Lebanon. Indeed, the Christians hope that France will

help them, launch a military intervention, and provide them with weapons; whereas the Muslims have strongly attacked French military action and have accused France of following gunboat diplomacy. Syrian public opinion has also attacked France's "policy of colonialism" from various angles. Under these conditions, is the appearance of French warships helpful to solving the crisis or is it detrimental to this serious situation, like pouring oil on fire? The answer is obvious.

Another problem is that people feel that the issue of Lebanon should be resolved politically. On 16 August, the Security Council of the United Nations issued a statement on the clashes in Lebanon, demanding that both sides immediately cease fire, and supporting the efforts of the committee of three Arab parties. France, as a member of the Security Council, should shoulder a responsibility in effectively reconciling the conflict in Lebanon. However, after a French special envoy met with representatives of the Algerian Government, Moroccan Government, and Saudi Arabian Government in a vain attempt to achieve the expected results, France hurriedly sent out its warships, thus adding a new element of conflict, further complicating the situation, and embarrassing some Arab countries. Public opinion has pointed out that France's action more or less surpassed the domain emphasized by the statement of the Security Council. The consequence of this action could lead to more complicated problems. People cannot help but think of the possibility of a military action going out of control. When a country gathers so many warships in an area of water, it implies certain dangerous factors. If a certain country were also to adopt military actions, using the incident as an excuse, this would stir up antagonism from some groups in Lebanon, and they would fire their cannons to strike back, thus making the situation more difficult to control.

After World War I, France "mandated" Lebanon for a long time. France had "long-term interests" there. France wanted to treat Lebanon as its "stronghold" for French diplomacy in the Middle East, and it has made certain efforts to handle the situation in Lebanon all along.

In March and April, France stirred up a diplomatic whirlwind in Lebanon and organized a so-called "humanitarian" rescue mission, which failed due to lack of support from the two factions in Lebanon.

This time France is being criticized by various concerned parties for sending military forces into Lebanese waters. The French defense minister announced yesterday that it will reduce the number of its warships there from eight to five. It is hoped that this new decision by France is the beginning of a wise reduction of its military intervention.

**Fiber Project With Swiss Firm Begins***OW0709073989 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Sep 89*

[Announcer-read report from the "Night News" program]

[Text] A Sino-Swiss joint venture for a viscosity short fiber project, with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons, is being put into effect at the Jiujiang Chemical Fiber Plant, after the contract was signed in Beijing on 19 June this year.

On 22 August, the project manager and engineer of the Swiss (Moler) Company went to the Jiujiang Chemical Fiber Plant to inspect the construction site and exchange technical know-how.

This enlarged project of the Jiujiang Chemical Fiber Plant is one of the key projects in the state's Seventh 5-Year Plan. The amount of investment for this project is 235 million yuan, which has been included in the second year mixed loan plan, sponsored by both the Chinese and Swiss governments. China invested 65 million yuan and Switzerland 53.67 million Swiss Francs, equivalent to U.S.\$34.18 million.

It is expected that the whole project will be finished by the end of 1991, when a test production will begin.

Completion of this 20,000-ton viscosity short fiber project will greatly increase the production capacity of chemical fiber in Jiangxi and promote its further development in the textile industry.

**East Europe****Yugoslav Paper Interviews Envoy on Tiananmen***OW0809035989 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0930 GMT 26 Aug 89*

[Text] According to a report by (Zhao Chengchu)—a Belgrade-based reporter of this station—BORBA, a paper of nationwide influence in Yugoslavia, devoted a full page of space to an interview of Ma Xusheng, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia, by the paper's responsible person.

Ambassador Ma Xusheng systematically and comprehensively explained the cause and nature of the student riot and turmoil, and the later counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. With a host of facts and eyewitness reports, he refuted the West's distortions and rumors. At the same time, he explained to the Yugoslavian readers that China would never change its policy of reform and opening to the outside world, nor its independent foreign policy for peace.

BORBA published the interview with the Chinese Ambassador under a banner headline "Restore Dignity to Tiananmen." The subheadings stress that China has not caused harm to anyone; that, on the contrary, some

nations have done harm to China; and that, because sanctions also hurt those imposing them, they are bound to be short-lived.

**Reception Marks Sino-Bulgarian Diplomatic Ties***OW0809033589 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1428 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—The 45th anniversary of the socialist revolution of Bulgaria and the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Bulgarian diplomatic ties were marked at a reception here today.

The reception was hosted by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and China-Bulgaria Friendship Association.

Liu Gengyin, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, said at the reception that in recent years the two countries and parties have normalized their relations in an all-round way and Sino-Bulgarian cooperation in all fields has expanded. Doncho Donchev, Bulgarian ambassador to China, said at the reception that the Bulgarian Government is satisfied with the development of the bilateral relations. He wished the Chinese Government and people greater achievements in the socialist construction.

Present at the reception were Wang Hanbin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ma Wenrui, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

**PLA Delegation Leaves for Bulgaria, Romania***OW0809005589 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1730 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—A delegation headed by General Guo Linxiang, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), left here today on a friendly visit to Romania and Bulgaria.

**Science, Technology Delegation Leaves for Poland***OW0709153789 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1208 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—A Chinese governmental scientific and technological delegation, headed by Vice Minister Li Xue, left here today for Poland to attend the "China Science and Technology Day" which will be held from September 11 to 21 in Warsaw.



### Guangdong Delivers Cargo Ship to Hungary

OW0709073589 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Announcer-read report from the "Night News" program]

[Text] The general cargo ship "Babuke," which was built by Guangzhou (Wenzhou) Shipyard for Hungary's (Mahake) Service Company, was launched recently.

This was the first of three ships China is building for Hungary. She is 93 meters long, with a 15-meter beam, 5,600 gross tons displacement, and a 3,600-ton cargo capacity. The ship is equipped with a central control room, from where remote control of her major equipment, including main engine, is handled. Most of the major supplementary equipment was made at local plants.

This is one of the largest machinery and electrical agreements China has ever conducted with an East European country in recent years.

### Li Guixian Meets Czechoslovak Bank Leader

OW0709135589 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0734 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—Li Guixian, Chinese state councillor and governor of the People's Bank of China, held talks with a delegation from the State Bank of Czechoslovakia led by its President Svatopluk Potac here this afternoon.

The delegation is here to study the reform in China's financial affairs and the country's economic reform as a whole.

The delegation arrived here earlier today as guests of the People's Bank of China and will tour Guangzhou and Shenzhen in south China.

This evening, Li is to host a dinner in honor of Potac and his party.

### Latin America & Caribbean

#### Cuba Increases Interest in Economic Relations

HK0709015489 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
7 Sep 89 p 2

[By our staff reporter An Weihong]

[Text] Cuba is not only approaching China politically, as demonstrated by its support of the Chinese government's suppression of the anti-government rebellion in June, but it is also showing more interest in shaping economic ties.

This year, three agreements have been reached between Cuba and China's Ministry of Light Industry to investigate the feasibility of joint ventures to produce bicycles, glassware and paper.

One study started in May could result in Cuba manufacturing Tianjin's "Flying Pigeon" bicycle, according to a senior official from the ministry's department for international co-operation.

In this project, Cuba will provide labour and some equipment, while the Chinese partner will supply technology and the equipment that cannot be produced by Cuba.

Two stages of production will be involved in the project designed to produce 150,000 bicycles annually.

In the first stage, key machine parts will be produced jointly, and some will be supplied by China to assemble the 22-Model Pigeon-brand bicycle.

In the second stage, the bicycle will be produced with all its machine parts turned out by Cuba.

The Chinese partner is the Tianjin Bicycle Factory, which is one of the largest bicycle makers in China and produces 3.6 million bicycles a year.

A Chinese delegation will go to Cuba next month for further discussion on the project, the official said.

Meanwhile, a Cuban business group will visit China next month to explore the possibility of joint efforts in ceramic production.

#### Beijing Reception Marks Brazilian National Day

OW0809010189 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1731 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—Roberto Abdenur, Brazilian ambassador to China, gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the Brazilian National Day.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen and other Chinese officials attended the reception.

**Political & Social****Li Peng Briefed on Foreign Economic Ties***OW0709160489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1443 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—China is confident of its ability to break new ground in its foreign economic relations and trade and overcome the difficulties which have accompanied the economic "sanctions" imposed on it by some Western countries, Premier Li Peng said here today.

The premier made these remarks here this afternoon after listening to reports by some diplomatic personnel stationed abroad. Vice-Premiers Yao Yilin, Tian Jiyun and Wu Xueqian also heard the reports.

Li Peng said that China's foreign economic relations and trade are sure to overcome temporary difficulties now that the political situation is stable and the economy continues to develop and also because China is sticking to the policy of reforms and opening to the outside world and its independent foreign policy of peaceful [?coexistence].

"The Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council appreciate that the overwhelming majority of the staff working in the forefront of foreign economic relations and trade have withstood the test of the June turmoil," he said.

He called for attention to the fact that some Western countries have not changed their strategy of the "peaceful transformation of China."

China's foreign economic and trade work must be improved, Li said, adding that contracts should be honored and reputation maintained.

Meanwhile, Li Peng said, the quality of export products must be improved and production costs lowered.

The premier also said that China welcomes foreign investment and will support the development of foreign-funded joint ventures.

He urged the consuls and counsellors to make friends in foreign economic and technical circles and try to expand China's foreign economic and technological relations.

**More on Briefing***OW0709120489 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0930 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Premier Li Peng heard briefings from comrades, who are attending the work conference of Chinese counselors and consuls stationed abroad, and attended a discussion with them in Zhongnanhai this afternoon.

The conference, which is sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, opened in Beijing on 4 September.

Vice Premiers Yao Yilin, Tian Jiyun, and Wu Xueqian heard the briefings and attended the discussion.

At the beginning of the briefings, Minister Zheng Tuobin and Vice Minister Li Lanqing of foreign economic relations and trade and a few Chinese commercial attaches stationed abroad gave reports on the purpose and significance of the conference, as well as the progress achieved by organs dispatched by the ministry abroad in expanding various economic and trade ties with foreign countries. They pledged that these organs will step up ideological building and earnestly implement various principles and policies being carried out at home so as to more successfully carry out the various tasks and win honor for China.

After hearing the briefings Premier Li Peng said: Comrades engaged in promoting economic relations and trade with foreign countries abroad shoulder a very important task. During the recent political storm, they encountered serious difficulties and withstood tests. Practice has proved that these comrades are a competent contingent.

Li Peng said: Our struggle against the Western subversion and infiltration will be a protracted one. Comrades working on the front of promoting economic relations and trade with foreign countries will not only have to be competent professionally but also be firm in their political stand. He urged them to intensify study so as to continuously raise their political awareness and professional competence.

Vice Premier Yao Yilin also spoke at the briefing.

**State Council Approves Nationwide ID Check***OW0809102789 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1003 GMT 8 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)—The State Council has decided that the work of checking identity cards will start next Friday on a national basis, a public security official said here today.

Police will by then have the power to check such cards whenever the need arises and take information from them, the official said. Therefore, citizens are required to carry identity cards at all times.

The checking is aimed at providing convenience for citizens in their political, economic and other activities, guaranteeing their legal rights and strengthening the administration and protection of the social order, said a circular issued today by the Ministry of Public Security.

Citizens are required to show identity cards when registering for voting, residence, military service, marriage, school entrance and employment, the circular said.

According to the circular, citizens applying to leave the country or participating in lawsuits should also present their cards.

The work of issuing identity cards started nationwide after a trial run in Beijing two years ago, and more than 500 million such cards had been issued by the end of last June.

According to the relevant regulations, citizens under the age of 16, military servicemen, armed police and prisoners are exempt from this requirement.

Those under the age of 16 can use either residence booklets or student identity cards whenever necessary, while military servicemen and armed police can use their service cards.

### **Yuan Mu Discusses Higher Transport Fares**

*OW0309005889 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1033 GMT 2 Sep 89*

[Text] [Video begins with caption "Television Talk by State Council Spokesman Yuan Mu on Raising Prices of Passenger Transport Tickets," followed by closeup shot of Yuan Mu speaking; he is seen in closeup shots throughout video, occasionally glancing at papers]

Viewers and listeners, on behalf of the State Council, I am here to announce today that beginning 5 September, ticket prices for all railway, waterway, and civil aviation passengers shall be raised across the nation. On the average, the price for passenger tickets for railways directly under state administration shall be raised 112 percent; the fare for waterway passengers shall be raised 96 percent; and the fare for passengers on domestic flights shall be raised 77 percent. However, the rates of cargo freight and highway bus fares shall remain at the present rate.

Why must we raise the price of passenger tickets? What will be the impact of the current price hikes on market commodity prices as a whole? These two questions are of common concern to the masses.

Based on the information provided by departments concerned under the State Council, I am going to give you a brief but necessary explanation.

First, the price hikes are a necessary measure to solve a series of problems caused by the low prices of passenger tickets over a long period of time. The measure is aimed at further developing China's communications and transportation, and accelerating China's economic restructuring. Communications and transportation are weak links in our national economy. The implementation of a low fare policy over such a long period of time has plunged the communications and transportation departments into a situation so serious that it has become almost impossible to continue their services without incurring more heavy losses. For instance, the current railway passenger fare of 2 cents per passenger-kilometer was set in 1955. Since that time, this rate has

never changed except in 1958 when some readjustments were made to short-distance passenger tickets. Because of the price hikes of coal, electrical power, and petroleum, the cost of operating rail transportation has gone up sharply. Currently, China's railway transport departments rely mainly on revenue from selling passenger tickets beyond their normal carrying capacity. Without the revenue from selling over-capacity passenger tickets, the railway would be running at a deficit. The average loss is 2 cents per passenger-kilometer. For instance, if a passenger travels by rail from Beijing to Zhengzhou, the state would have to subsidize that passenger 14.5 yuan. The price for domestic flight passenger tickets was lowered four times from 1952 to 1971 averaging 70 percent in total. Although prices were raised twice respectively in 1984 and 1987, the current price is only 11 cents per passenger-kilometer, much lower than even those in the 1950's. This has caused the domestic civil aviation routes to operate in the red for a long time. The higher the flight mileage, the greater the losses. Most of China's civil aviation aircraft are imported from abroad. Our civil aviation departments are relying on foreign loans for capital. Some of our aircraft are rented. Not only must we pay both principal and interests, but we are also subjected to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. This, plus the rise in fuel prices, has plunged China's civil aviation, particularly domestic civil aviation, into increasingly heavier losses.

Let us now take a look at the situation of waterway transportation. The price of passenger tickets for coastal and inland waterway transportation routes directly under state administration have been readjusted several times since the founding of the people's republic. However, because of the improvement on cabin services and other facilities and the rise in operation costs, the actual price of passenger tickets is even lower than in the early years of liberation. Therefore, the passenger transport enterprises operating in the coastal and inland waterways directly under state administration are all running at a deficit.

If the above situation is allowed to continue without making reasonable adjustments to freight prices, it is bound to further aggravate the difficulties in running railway, waterway, and aviation enterprises as well as weaken the ability of communications and transportation department to accumulate capital for further development. Because communications and transportation are weak links in China's economy, if their ability to accumulate capital is weakened, it is bound to hamper not only the development of China's communications and transportation departments but also the entire national economy as well.

Because of their losses and sluggish development over a long period of time, the communications and transportation departments have failed to meet the needs of China's economic and social development, thus further aggravating the difficulty of travel for the masses. Today, China's railway, waterway, and aviation passenger transportation are all operating in a over-capacity situation.

Take railway transport, for example. The total passenger volume was 300 million in 1955. However, by 1988, this had quadrupled to 1.2 billion. Today, passenger trains are generally 30 percent overloaded. Some passenger trains are overloaded by more than 100 percent. Each day about 700,000 train travellers in China are not riding trains but standing up in trains.

The contradiction between supply and demand in civil aviation transportation is also very acute. Although the civil aviation departments' transport capability is expanding year after year, it still falls short of public demand. Not only is it difficult to obtain tickets, but it is also difficult to travel. This has become a serious problem for the entire society.

Moreover, confusion in management has provided a good opportunity for lawless persons to speculate on passenger transportation tickets, thus making it more difficult for travellers. For example, a 61.9 yuan lower hard sleeper from Beijing to Guangzhou is sold at more than 120 yuan, and a 12.7 yuan fourth class passenger vessel cabin seat from Shanghai to Wenzhou is sold at 140 yuan on the black market. In spite of repeated injunctions by public security, transportation, and other government departments, ticket scalping has continued. The decision to increase passenger fares will, to a certain extent, curb passenger transportation volume, crack down on the black market, and alleviate the hardships of traveling. Of course, to what extent hardships can be alleviated and problems of rampant transportation black marketeering can be solved will depend on various factors, including, in particular, the development of transportation facilities. Naturally raising fares will not solve all problems, but it may alleviate some hardships. The State Council and its relevant departments appeal to the broad masses of people for cooperation and coordination especially on the question of cracking down on black marketeering. It is hoped that concerted efforts will be made to tackle black marketeering. This has been the first point of my discussion.

My second point concerns the effect of the passenger fare increase on market commodity prices and the lives of common people. This is an issue of profound concern for all, and it merits some thought.

First of all, the increase of passenger transportation fares will, on the one hand, add to expenditures for business trips taken by government and enterprise officials. On the other hand, the increased fare will help cut down on the number of unnecessary meetings by government institutions and enterprises, thus reducing some of their expenditures. As for ordinary citizens, they will have to pay more for trips to visit friends and relatives and for sightseeing. Overall, however, the fare increase will not greatly affect the people's lives, because sightseeing and visiting friends and relatives at private expense are not frequent occurrences, and tourists constitute only a small fraction of the population. As far as social benefit [she hui xiao yi 4357 2585 2400 4135] is concerned, the fare increase will, to a certain extent, curb the passenger

volume, alleviate the constantly overcrowded situation in trains, vessels, and airplanes, and help curb and crack down on the illegal activity of scalping. All of this will benefit the masses.

Second, as the transportation fare is a component of market commodity prices, raised transportation charges will somewhat affect the prices in the market. However, our preliminary analysis indicates that there will probably be no major effect on prices. Why? First, additional expenditures for government institutions caused by raised transportation charges belong to administrative expenses and have no direct bearing on the formation of commodity prices. Second, as expenditures for business trips taken by enterprise officials are included in production costs, additional expenditures will inflate the cost. However, because such expenditures constitute a small or relatively small portion of the cost, they can be assimilated by enterprises automatically.

Some people may have misgivings that the passenger fare increase will trigger price rises by enterprises. While still working on the decision, the State Council took into account such misgivings and mapped out explicit regulations in this respect: To keep prices stable in the market, all departments, localities, and enterprises are strictly forbidden to take the opportunity of the raised passenger transportation fare to drive up prices and fees. Any department, locality, or enterprise that violates the regulations will be duly investigated and punished, and its officials held responsible for the violation.

We hope that the broad masses of people will work together with the relevant government departments to ensure that the State Council's regulations are truthfully enforced. On the one hand, law enforcement departments should strengthen inspection and supervision, and seriously investigate and punish all cases of violation of the law. On the other hand, to protect their own interests, the broad masses of people should become mobilized and take the initiative to report to law enforcement departments and competent authorities, including mass media, any illegal activity of driving up prices and fees, which should be exposed, investigated, and punished and should not be allowed to happen.

Generally speaking, the local governments and relevant departments have achieved initial results in implementing a series of important regulations worked out by the State Council to control commodity prices since the beginning of this year. Overall, market prices have been gradually stabilized in China, and the prices of nonstaple foodstuffs in particular are relatively stable. Along with the decision to raise passenger transportation fares, the State Council has also recently decided to drop the prices of famous brand liquor and wool blankets by an appropriate margin, and has instructed enterprises to lower the prices of refrigerators as deemed necessary, institute a seasonal price differential for electric fans, and lower their prices as deemed necessary. In the future, the



government will continue to strictly control prices and take measures to strive to keep market prices basically stable.

In short, we should understand correctly the significance of raising passenger transportation fares. People's governments at different levels, the party's Propaganda Departments, and transportation departments should effectively publicize and explain to the broad masses of people, through various channels, the basic contents and necessity of raising passenger transportation fares. Proceeding from the overall situation in understanding correctly and supporting the State Council's decision, all departments and units should take the initiative to coordinate with the transportation departments in ensuring a good job in raising passenger transportation fares. They should also strictly enforce state policies, laws, and decrees forbidding exploitation of the opportunity to drive up prices, and severely punish violators. Transportation departments should ensure that the various aspects of the work to raise passenger fares is successfully carried out, and should especially strive to improve the management. With the fare raised, management should be improved accordingly. The transportation departments should try their utmost to increase their transport capacity and improve service quality to bring about a change in the outlook of transportation and to provide better service for the economic development and the people.

This concludes my discussion. Thank you all!

#### **Article Highlights College Students' 'Mistakes'**

HK0709120089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
6 Sep 89 p 5

[Article by Cheng Yuan (4453 0337): "Mistakes by College Students and Social Misguidance—A Review, Introspection, and Enlightenment After the Disturbance"]

[Text] These were soul-stirring scenes:

From mid-April to early June, 2.8 million students from 600 institutes of higher learning in 80 cities throughout the country took to the streets:

Xinhuaamen, the symbolic gate of the People's Republic of China, was assaulted on several occasions;

The magnificent Tiananmen Square was occupied by some students for as long as 20 days;

Almost all major institutes of higher learning throughout the country boycotted classes;

Big-character posters against the party and the government could be seen everywhere on many campuses and "Beijing College Students Federation" loudspeakers kept noisily broadcasting rumors and vicious comments;

Many kindhearted people were worried, astonished, and confused by the development of the student movement

into a nationwide turmoil and eventually into a counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing. After a bloody struggle, the correct decision by the CPC Central Committee crushed the sinister plot by rioters to overthrow the CPC leadership, to negate the socialist system, and to subvert the PRC. Thus a big historical retrogression was prevented in China.

After the storm people could not help falling into deep thought and introspection. Why did so many students get involved in the student movement? Many students were puzzled. "We are patriotic and wished to promote the democratic process in China. We demanded punishment for 'official racketeers' and the thorough elimination of corruption. Our motives were good. Why did it lead to such serious consequences?"

This tragedy should not be allowed to recur. To draw a lesson from this bitter experience we should squarely face what has happened, carry out painful and honest introspection, and have a better perception of our future.

#### **Favorite Issues and Tracks—A Curved Line Full of Ups and Downs**

The year 1978 was a new chapter in China's higher learning education. After the "Cultural Revolution" university students could display their talents and wisdom as a result of strict examinations by the government. As victors, they were very happy and their joy helped them overcome their feelings about previous losses but at the same time they painfully regretted the loss of time and youth. They were determined to "make up for the loss of time," and "training oneself to be a talented person" became a favorite issue of common interest.

The significance of the year 1978 did not lie in education alone. The discussion on the criteria to judge truth which started that year, and the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee held at the end of that year, served as turning points in China's history. These produced strong repercussions among university students and showed that the students were closely related with the political, economic, and cultural life of society. Their happiness was followed by an ideological emancipation movement during which they painfully and intensely reviewed and discussed major historical problems and the political and social problems of the time. Brooding over the wounds remaining from "leftist" influence they expressed deep hatred for the personality cult and the slogan "Taking class struggle as the key link." They were also confused and had misgivings about the "four cardinal principles" and a "confidence and faith crisis" appeared among some students.

During this period bourgeois liberalization seeped into campuses from society. Some institutes of higher learning launched "election" campaigns in the autumn of 1980. This was a reflection of their latent ideological problems.

Discussion over a letter by "Pan Xiao" started in the spring of 1980. Not long after this, views began to come into vogue about "self-designing and self-training." In particular, "existentialism" appeared on Chinese campuses and produced repercussions among the students. "Man" and "self" become favorite topics of discussion. What is man's nature? What is the purpose of life? Is man's nature selfish? Does "self" stand for subjectivism and "others" stand for objectivism? These questions caused heated arguments among the students. On the one hand they felt as if "life were becoming narrower" and on the other they fostered the "lofty ideal" of "self-designing, self-struggle, self-perfection, and self-realization." This was a conflict between man and society and between value and reality. Undoubtedly the concept of "self" grew stronger in the students' minds and became the main support for the concept of life. It was gratifying that in the early 1980's a chemistry student in Qinghua University proposed "starting with 'self' immediately" in realizing the four modernizations. In 1982 and 1983 heroes called Zhang Hua and Huashan saved others from danger. During this period some students with definite political consciousness voluntarily went to grass-roots units, border regions, and remote mountainous areas....

Like red plum trees leaning over the wall in spring, some students began to free themselves from the word "self" and merge their "self" in society. However, the concept of "self" kept seeping into more students' minds following the influx of Western ideology and the social passion to "gear all efforts toward making money."

The emergence of various reforms and the introduction of programs for economic, educational, scientific, and technological structural reforms greatly boosted the students' morale. They were unprecedentedly excited at being able to regard themselves as reformers. They cherished high hopes and had much enthusiasm for reform and, consciously or unconsciously, linked their destiny with it. When the Chinese men's volleyball team won the "Asia Cup" on 20 March 1984, Beijing University students were overwhelmed with joy and chanted this epoch-marking slogan of historic significance: "Unite To Invigorate the Chinese Nation." On National Day 1984, when a group of Beijing University students marched in front of the Tiananmen rostrum, they displayed a streamer reading: "How are you, Xiaoping?" This evoked repercussions in the country and abroad. Influenced by the world technological revolution and encouraged by "reform fever" the students were eager to become involved in reform and many of their actions were confirmed by society. Their self-appraisal began to develop. They tried to seek methods and ways to display their talents in the course of invigorating the Chinese nation and carrying out reforms. Soon, a fervor to "study the party constitution," "engage in social practice," "pursue knowledge," "pay attention to ability," and to "be independent" arose in the students. This was a period in which the students had never been so enthusiastic and excited for the previous 10 years.

In 1985, the students' favorite points began to change into a "fever for political participation," "cultural fever," and a "prodemocracy fever" as a result of the introduction of political structural reform, the spread of bourgeois liberalization, and the strengthening of the students' concept of "self." Some students began to have misgivings about contradictions, difficulties, and problems arising in the course of reform. They were overanxious for quick results in political structural reform and were dissatisfied at errors and problems caused by bureaucratism in the course of introducing foreign science and technology and in foreign trade work. Their dissatisfaction and overanxiety for quick results in reform eventually led to the student demonstrations of 18 September 1985. While confirming the students' patriotic feelings, the party and the government also criticized and negated their actions in taking to the streets and posting big-character posters but this was not understood or accepted by the students.

When a heated discussion about political structural reform was carried on in society in 1986, the students were very much excited. Many of them described problems and shortcomings in economic structural reform as signs of stagnation in political structural reform and thus began to take a deep interest in "political democracy" and "press freedom." During this period bourgeois liberalization started to spread in society again, thereby causing all kinds of confusion in the students' minds. From the end of that year to the beginning of the following year, Hefei and Shanghai students kept waging demonstrations which subsequently triggered off demonstrations in Beijing and other large and medium cities. It was at this point that Comrade Deng Xiaoping once again called for "opposing bourgeois liberalization." Since then people in society began to cast doubts on the student movement and the press started discussing the students' weak points.

In 1987 the students began to fall into mental isolation. They said that the government did not understand their patriotic feelings and they nursed grievances. At the end of 1987 a student "Lang Lang" by name wrote a letter to the magazine ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN strongly asking: "What mistakes have we made, after all?" For a time "Lang Lang" became a synonym for university students. They were facing two losses: a political loss and the loss of life value. The former found expression in the students' apathy toward society and politics and in their resentful remarks that "no matter how important family and state affairs are, they are not my concern." The student's apathy toward the "two basic points" had really reached the lowest level. Greatly influenced by bourgeois liberalization the students' minds were extraordinarily confused. Their confused ideas concerning the party, the government, socialism, and reforms worsened and their confidence dropped. A survey on the students' minds conducted by the relevant department from June 1986 to June 1988 indicates: In 1986, 20.5 percent of the students expressed the idea that "there is no hope for China prospering under the CPC"

leadership, and a multiparty system should be introduced"; in 1988 the percentage rose to 21.1 percent. In 1986, 16.8 percent of the students were of the opinion that "there is no distinction of good or bad between socialism and capitalism" and therefore urged practicing capitalism; in 1988 the percentage had increased to 34.5 percent.

On the one hand the students expressed dissatisfaction with "inflation," the "devaluation of knowledge," and the practice of "giving more wages to physical laborers than to mental laborers." On the other hand their campuses were full of "fevers to run commercial undertakings, to dance, to play mahjong, and to make love"; and many students thought it was useless to study.

Two events occurred in 1988 reflecting the students' resentment. During the sessions of the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in April 1988, some university students posted big-character posters laying emphasis on "educational crisis" and pointing out that "intellectuals' living conditions are worsening." About 10 postgraduates from Beijing University went to Tiananmen Square and said that they were willing to polish the shoes of the people's delegates. Their meaning was easy to understand. In June 1988 Beijing University students staged a demonstration because a student at the university was beaten to death by a hooligan. A prompt and resolute decision prevented bigger demonstrations occurring. But the students' feelings were running high.

In the second half of 1988, instead of markedly rectifying their ideological condition and conduct, the college students became even more dispirited and indifferent. An investigation conducted at a key university in the capital at the end of 1988 showed that the students' disappointment at reform came first among all kinds of resentment. The study-weariness was still spreading and many students posed as those belonging to the "TOEFL [Teaching of English as a Foreign Language] faction" (going abroad by passing the TOEFL test) and the "Mayong faction."

The college students were a group of people unwilling to remain out of the limelight. They would never take passivity, indifference, and disappointment as the end result of their ideas and conduct. Their previous enthusiasm was only temporarily solidified and they could not fulfill their desire to participate because they did not find, for the time being, an opportune moment. When the time comes it will certainly be stronger.

A popular interest in watching the television series "River Elegy" and discussing political structural reform in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union began to rise quietly among college students. During the winter political lectures, discussions, and "democratic salons" became lively in some institutions of higher learning. Some prominent bourgeois liberalization figures went to campuses to deliver speeches advocating "political pluralism" and "economic privatization." Meanwhile,

"neo-authoritarianism" also became a hot topic in universities and colleges. This was followed by the rising temperature in the students' blind political sentiments.

People were worried about the students' ideological condition. With the accumulation of the students' indifference, disappointment, and centrifugal tendency, touching on a sensitive point could lead to unmanageable student unrest. Activated by different purposes, people set their eyes on May 4th. By marking the 70th anniversary of the May 4th Movement the party, government, educational departments, and the Communist Youth League organizations did their utmost to guide, through normal channels, young students' sentiments to the themes of "patriotism, exertion, reform, and doing pioneering work." On the other hand, however, those harboring dark designs wanted to take advantage of the young students' sentiments and naivete, and of May 4th, to launch an attack and whip up student unrest on a large scale.

It was both an historical coincidence and, more importantly, an inevitable historical development. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out this disturbance had to come sooner or later and was determined by the major international climate and the minor domestic climate. Some people wanted to take advantage of Comrade Hu Yaobang's death to engineer student unrest, in which the largest number of people participated and which lasted for the longest time. It was the most acute in terms of content and form since the founding of the PRC and eventually led to a counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. After experiencing a feverish moment many students were astounded. In spite of this, a considerable number of students still defended their good intentions and, in the face of censure by society, they felt wronged and resentful. What is worth pondering is that, after several incidents of student unrest, a considerable number of students did not come to their senses and heighten their vigilance. On the contrary, the student unrest became even more serious. Did the student unrest really represent the orientation of the development of the times as some people advocated? Was it natural and rational? Should they not make some indepth and genuine analysis of themselves?

#### **Their Subjective Desire and Quality Were in a State of Being Misplaced or Separated**

The trampling on knowledge and destruction of talented people during the 10 years of turmoil has led to a temporary shortage of talented people. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, respect for knowledge and talented people has become a new social fashion. As outstanding and lucky people among the youth, contemporary college students, being born at the right time, were praised as "God's favored sons" or "the favored sons of the times." They were inspired by the achievements of reform and opening up and were positively evaluated by society. This, plus the flattery heaped on them by people with ulterior motives, especially the gradual transformation of the idea that



"intellectuals should become a leading force in society" into a trend of thought, greatly enforced the students' sense of superiority and of being the main body. This was conspicuously manifested in the fact they had some subjective ideas different from those of ordinary youths, such as the ideas of being the elite of society, transcending over society, and the idea of participation, which developed into a cultural mentality unique to college students.

**The idea of being the elite of society.** After repeatedly engaging in scholastic competitions and contests they succeeded in entering universities or colleges. Once there, the college students were proud of the shining school badge on their chest as if they had become "senior citizens" of the republic. In campuses or public places all students, whether from Beijing University, Qinghua University, or Nankai University, considered themselves outstanding among the crowd. In a country where there are still 250 million illiterates or semi-illiterates and 13 college students for every 10,000 people, college students are indeed a treasure. In particular, people have become increasingly aware that competition in the next century will be among talented people. As the reserve of talented people, college students naturally are looked upon with admiration. All these have imperceptibly given rise to a sense of superiority and self-importance among the college students, as if they were indispensable in reform, construction, and the correction of malpractices. Some students said without reservation: We shall be ministers or governors in 10 years time. As for the premiership, it is also attainable. It is precisely this sense of being the elite of society that put them in an inappropriate position. Instead of placing themselves in society they placed themselves above society and this led to their isolation from the masses of the people and their taking a direction contrary to social reality and the people's demands.

**The idea of transcending over society.** Being ideologically active, contemporary college students were keen on making criticism and had a strong desire to learn new things. They were neither satisfied with, nor willing to accept, readymade conclusions and had a naturally strong aversion to traditional things. When China's door was open and when they saw that China lagged far behind the developed countries; there were still defects in party and government work; bureaucratism and corrupt phenomena were spreading; and that all kinds of ugly phenomena in society were reviving, they displayed the characteristic sensitivity of college students and were resentful. Having a strong sense of transcending over society they took great interest in Western "democracy," "freedom," and "separation of the executive, legislative, and judicial powers." They greatly admired the material civilization of the Western developed countries and the economic takeoff by the "four little dragons" in Asia, and they applauded the "River Elegy" and expressed a strong aversion to China's traditional culture. They itched to eradicate all backward and ugly phenomena in

society and turn China into a developed country overnight. Instead of accepting reality they wanted to transcend over it but they did not understand the actual conditions in the country and forgot that, in transcending over reality, they should only be led by the CPC and persist in taking the socialist road. They violated the basic truth of proceeding from reality in everything and taking reality as the starting point. For this reason, more often than not they "laid down on the bed and designed the blueprint for China's reform with their eyes fixed on the ceiling." This could not but yield a fantastic idea of "trying to help the shoots grow by pulling them upward." Sometimes, their actions were as ridiculous as wanting to leave the earth by pulling on one's hair. It is a pity that many college students were unwilling to admit this.

**The idea of participation.** In relation to the ideas of being elite and transcending over society, the college students also entertained a strong idea of participation. Not being satisfied with commenting on current affairs they always wanted to show off. As they saw it, only with their involvement could society develop, the nation be revitalized, the reform brought to success, and all evils eliminated. They wanted to arouse the masses from their so-called "apathy," to ignite the flames of "democracy" and "freedom" with their enthusiasm, and to advance their supposed process of Chinese reform with their calls. For this reason they detested being looked upon as "children" and being called upon to concentrate on their studies. Like a ship with full-blown sails they wanted to rush into the sea without lifting the anchor; like fully-drawn bows, they wanted to shoot without first aiming accurately at the target. We can thus see that their enthusiasm was not without impetuosity and their participation not without rashness.

What we should conscientiously sum up and reflect on is that the ideas of being the elite, transcending over society, and the idea of participation caused the college students to regard themselves as infallible. When censuring the faults of society and other people they often dodged their own defects. It is precisely the gap between their subjective desires and their own quality that made the effect of their conduct fall far short of, and even depart from, their subjective desires.

By objectively and conscientiously making an analysis and comparison of the college students' subjective desires and quality we can probably find and grasp where the problem lies with some college students. They bitterly hated the corrupt phenomena among some cadres. However, because they used the part to characterize the whole, they took a sceptical and wavering attitude toward the four cardinal principles. They were full of enthusiasm about the reform but they failed to understand the national conditions. They placed excessively high hopes on reform, had an insufficient understanding of its arduousness and complexity, and did not have the capacity to cope with the difficulties and contradictions cropping up in the course of reform. They were concerned for and interested in various trends of thought at home and abroad but they knew little about the basic



tenets of Marxism. For this reason they were prejudiced against and indifferent toward Marxism, even holding that it was outdated.

They showed contempt for China's national culture and cherished a high interest in Western ideology and culture without discrimination. Some students took bourgeois philosophy as their doctrine and unwittingly used the idealist outlook on history in observing things. They demanded democracy but they did not really understand what democracy meant. They could only take Western democracy as the standard and sever the relations between democracy and the legal system. They even adopted antidemocratic means in the course of striving for democracy.

They stressed the ego of an individual but severed relations between the individual and the collective and between the individual and society. Thus, "ego" became the prop of their lives.

They highly appreciated the sense of competition, efficiency, and effectiveness related to time. At the same time they were also inclined toward narrow utilitarianism, money fetishism, and pragmatism.

They demanded participation but their enthusiasm and demands were far from commensurate with their abilities and purposes in participating. Sometimes they just showed a kind of anarchist fanaticism. The serious defects in the quality of the college students caused sharp contradictions with their own wishes. The ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization thus inevitably made inroads into their minds. In fact, college students began to act blindly according to their own feelings last year. As a result, problems inevitably occurred whenever there was trouble in society. In the recent student unrest and social turmoil many students continued to act according to their feelings in an emotional way. As a result, they believed in the Voice of America and subjected themselves to the influence of various rumors and eventually entangled themselves in the mire of turmoil.

#### **Education and Guidance—Lacking a Clear-Cut Guideline**

Now that the storm has calmed down we should draw a lesson from the bitter experience. It was not accidental that so many students were involved in the unrest and turmoil. The fundamental reason was that the ideological and political work had been weakened for a long time. Marxist education for students was neglected and political requirements on the students were lowered. As a result, bourgeois liberalization and other erroneous ideas inevitably made inroads in the minds of the students.

Here, we may review the minor domestic climate in recent years and see how students were misled in society by various erroneous ideas in the political, ideological, and cultural realms. We may find some prominent problems in social values and mass media that had a bad

impact on students. We should give deep thought to these problems and draw a useful lesson.

**Misleading political guidance:** The prominent problem was that the four cardinal principles were not upheld with a clear-cut attitude and with perfect assurance. They were merely taken as "standard language" being quoted in official documents, or even regarded as "stereotyped" and "meaningless" shibboleths. Comrade Zhao Ziyang, as the party's general secretary, went so far as to say that he himself did not really know what the socialist road was. This emboldened those who advocated bourgeois liberalization and also caused confusion in people's minds. In theoretical circles people dished out various fallacies, saying that: Socialism had been practiced in China "too early;" socialism had been proved a "failure;" socialism and capitalism were "converging;" or that Marxism was "outdated." They also demanded that the party leadership be "diluted." These wrong ideas prevailed for a time. In addition, the method of class analysis and the theory about class struggle were seldom mentioned for a long time. Stress was merely put on creating a relaxed and lenient environment. When peace and development gradually became the major subjects in the contemporary world, and when people paid more attention to peaceful production and their lives at home, few political theorists analyzed and exposed the sinister attempt by international capitalism to effect "peaceful evolution" in our country. As a result, people's sense of class was diluted. It should be particularly pointed out that, shielded and abetted by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, some leading advocates of bourgeois liberalization blatantly propagated political "pluralism," "multi-party system," economic "privatization," and "wholesale Westernization." They produced extremely bad influences and caused many people to neglect, doubt, and shake off the four cardinal principles.

**Misleading ideological and cultural guidance:** Alongside opening up, bourgeois ideology and various bourgeois theories poured into our country from the West and we did not seriously analyze and reject these things. As a result, bourgeois ideology and culture rapidly spread among college students and had an impact on the position of Marxism. However, our propaganda on Marxism—Leninism—Mao Zedong thought was rather weak. People often found fault with Marxism and this made it lose its radiance in people's minds. According to a sample survey of the thinking of college students in Beijing, 22.7 percent of the students considered Marxism merely as a branch of science, which was placed in an equal position with other sciences and could not be used to guide other sciences. In some schools, 53.1 percent of the students agreed with this opinion. In another opinion poll among graduate students, 11.7 percent of respondents held that scientific and technical personnel "did not need to master Marxism;" another 24.9 percent of the respondents held that it was sufficient if they just had a basic knowledge about Marxism. In contrast there were "Sartre crazes," "Freud crazes,"

"Nietzsche crazes," and "River Elegy crazes" on the school campuses. "On Ego," "On Political Leaders," "A New World Outlook," "Strong Points in Human Nature," "Weak Points in Human Nature," and "The Ugly Chinese" became the most popular books among students. Through such imperceptible influences ideas of individualism, idealist historical outlook, and national nihilism gradually made inroads in the minds of the students.

**Misleading influence in social values:** Values constitute the core of a person's outlook on life. In our society, values are based on collectivism, the spirit of servicing the people and dedication to the people, and the idea of linking a person's own ideals, future, and destiny with the future and destiny of the state, nation, and people. Such communist morals and values are in opposition to bourgeois morals and values. The fundamental point is the antagonism between collectivism and individualism and between social and individual standards. The basic characteristic of individualism and the individual standard is to take the individual interests as the starting point and final purpose for everything and to put the ego above everything else. In the previous period we gave little publicity to collectivism, the spirit of dedication, and the idea of serving the people. On the contrary, some people attacked the "Lei Feng spirit" and denounced it as a product of "leftism." More seriously, some blatantly advocated that people should gain "real benefit" and that "everything serves the purpose of making money" under the disguise of "renewing concepts." They gave prominence to the "ego" and called for "restoring human nature." The propagation of egoism made many college students feel that "my ego represents everything and constitutes the end objective." They accepted such maxims as "whom I esteem the most is myself." Such an egotistic outlook on life inevitably leads to anarchism in one's political attitude and prompts one to insatiably seek personal gain without thinking about dedication. If one's mind is dominated by egoism, one will only give consideration to individual benefit when dealing with relations with other people and will place individual interest above the state and social interests.

**Misleading influence from the mass media:** In modern society the mass media play an ever more important role in spreading information to the masses in society. The orientation of news coverage directly influences the sentiments and thinking of the masses. Therefore, the mass media act not only as an indicator of popular feelings but also as a catalyst affecting popular feelings. The correct orientation of news coverage by the mass media can create a healthy and progressive opinion environment and rally the progressive forces. On the contrary, the erroneous orientation of news coverage will cause confusion in people's minds. During the past few years quite a few "hot spots" among the students were closely related to the influence of the mass media. For example, the "Pan Xiao discussion" resulted in the systematic theorization of some individualist viewpoints. The press propagated the so-called "T-type"

talents, "pioneering-style" talents, and talented elites. This also caused some people to understand the issue of talents in a one-sided way. Some people thus laid lopsided stress on intelligence and neglected moral integrity. The mass media also brought about sprees of "studying Western philosophy," "discussing political structural reforms," "comparing Chinese and Western culture," and "discussing 'River Elegy'." People might not understand why the so-called "Shekou incident" happened but the press made a big fanfare about this case as some people tried to use it to negate socialist ideological and political work. The press handling of the "Shekou incident" caused serious confusion in ideological and political work and in the minds of the masses. In retrospect, the escalation of that "trouble" was undoubtedly related to the misleading influence of the mass media which made a stormy sea stormier. A profound lesson should be drawn from this case.

#### **Future Orientation and Measures—the Four Cardinal Principles Must Be Taken as Fundamental Guidelines for Education**

Comrade Deng Xiaoping penetratingly pointed out: During the past 10 years the biggest error has existed in education and our ideological and political work was too weak. Examining the problems in our education as exposed by the recent political storm, we find that the fundamental problem was that we failed to effectively conduct education in the four cardinal principles among the students and neglected the necessary political guidance to the students. As a result, many students were influenced by bourgeois liberalization and deviated from the correct political orientation. We should now be soberly aware that the current young students form a generation of people who will stride into the next century and who will become successors to our cause as determined by history.

To ensure the bright future of the state, the nation, and the socialist cause, we must carry out the party's educational policy in an all-around way in schools, families, and all aspects of society from ideology and theory to education, journalism, and publishing. The four cardinal principles must be taken as the fundamental guidelines for education and must be implemented in every link in the growth of the students. In particular, we should now focus ideological education on the following aspects: We must unremittably carry out education in Marxism, patriotism, self-reliance, hard work, plain living, socialist democracy, socialist legal system, and in the national conditions and social practices. With the party's leadership and with the guidance of Marxism—Leninism—Mao Zedong thought, the younger generation of people in China are completely promising.

Today's college students will certainly become sober-minded after learning a lesson from their positive and negative experience, and will certainly mature. They will grow up together with our great republic and will successfully fulfill their great historical mission of building the motherland in the 21st century.

### Deng Article Emphasizes Youth League Work

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[Article by Deng Xiaoping (6772 1420 1627): "Advocating Thoroughgoing and Painstaking Work (23 October 1961)—A Speech Made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping When He Was Meeting With All Comrades Attending a Work Meeting of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League"]

[Text] Editor's Note: The article "Advocating Thoroughgoing and Painstaking Work" is contained in the recently published "Selections From Deng Xiaoping." (1938-1965) Comrade Xiaoping has always advocated that we should provide youths with education in communism, and guide them so that they can foster a lofty ideal of communism. He has also emphasized that we should do thoroughgoing and painstaking work. The more difficult our conditions are, the more thoroughgoing and painstaking work we must do. Such important thinking of Deng Xiaoping is of great guidance and significance to the present and future work of the Chinese Communist Youth League (CYL). (end editor's note)

You have convened this meeting very well. It is also good for Comrade Hu Yaobang (Footnote 1) (Hu Yaobang was a native of Liuyang County, Hunan Province. He was born in 1915 and died in 1989. At that time, he was the First Secretary of the CYL Central Committee) in summarizing the work of the CYL in recent years on several points. I also favor it. At a meeting of the Central Secretariat, I once pointed out: Generally speaking, our line is not wrong in recent years. We have both considerable achievements and shortcomings as well. We must treat our shortcomings more seriously and earnestly, so that we can draw a lesson from them. You are not to be blamed for the defects and shortcomings in recent years. Comrade Yaobang said that you are involved in them. For example, you are involved in the "tendency to affect the transition to communism prematurely." (Footnote 2) (This was a mistake committed during the period of the campaign of the "Great Leap Forward" and the people's communes in 1958. The main mistake lies in the fact that it disregards the differences between production teams, and evens them up. Equal distribution is conducted on a commune scale. Public accumulations and voluntary labor are excessive. The principle of equal exchange is undermined. Certain property of production teams or individual commune members are transferred without any compensation). However, in recent years the CYL organizations at all levels are generally working hard under the leadership of the CPC committees at all levels. Those mistakes and shortcomings are not the main problems of the CYL. It is good for you to make some self-criticism. The CYL must also take a lesson from the mistakes and defects of the whole party whether it is to be blamed or not.

At this meeting, you discuss the way to further do the work of the CYL well. You are clear about some problems now. Now I would like to pose one question,

namely, the question of the leadership of the CYL itself. According to what we have decided in recent years and now, the work of the CYL can simply be divided into two parts. First, participating in various work of the entire party and the whole country, and struggling hard under the leadership of the party committee at the same level. Second, doing the work of special nature of the CYL itself. The CYL must have systematic leadership in this regard. Regarding systematic leadership, we should say that we did not explain it clearly in the past. We must make it clear now. The so-called systematic leadership means that when the CYL Central Committee has issued instructions, in the course of specifically implementing them, CYL committees at all levels must discuss them with party committees at the same level. Party committees at the same level may decide when and how to implement the instructions in light of local conditions, and make unified arrangements. In such a way, the systematic leadership of the CYL is linked with the unified party leadership.

The present method of systematic leadership must be different from the past. For example, did the CYL issue a call, or launch a certain campaign alone in the whole country in the past? The answer might be yes. It was necessary for the CYL to issue some calls. We must not negate the call issued by the CYL to youths throughout the country. The problem is what form we should adopt to issue the call, when to issue the call, on what problems we should issue the call, and what method we should consider right and what method wrong. Both the CYL and the party face this problem. For example, after the party issues to the whole country a call of promoting high-yield plot, the CYL develops a youth's high-yield plot, and Women's Federation also promotes a women's high-yield plot. However, the results are no good. We all know this lesson.

Of course, it is not you CYL alone which is to be blamed for this, because you do your work in accordance with the call of the party. In recent years, many such matters have happened. Let us look at another example. It is good for the CYL to call on youths to plant trees. However, the survival rate of the trees is very low because the call is independently issued by the CYL without effective leadership. We must take a lesson from this matter. When a youth newspaper publishes an editorial, or puts forward a certain idea, it must not merely issue a general call. But it must follow a down-to-earth manner to tell our youths how to do the work. Such a call might bring about better results. We do issue some calls to urge our youths to struggle hard. The CYL must show concern for the study of youths. However, the method for study must be different from the previous method of forced training. Our previous method must be changed, because its results were no good. In a word, we must sum up all these issues. We must not negate the special demands and questions of our young people. Such being the case, there is something which must be done by the CYL. The CYL must do its work systematically. Regarding the work which is connected with the



whole country, the CYL Central Committee must consult with the CPC Central Committee. Regarding the work connected with a certain province, the Provincial CYL Committee must consult with the relevant Provincial CPC Committee. The purpose in so doing is to win the support and approval of the CPC committees. With their support and approval, you can go on with your work, and do better. Without their approval, you cannot do your work well. You must, after all, pay attention to this lesson.

What kind of work must be done by the CYL? Must it do more or less work? It must do more work. Must it play more or less a role? It must play more a role. Must it work for more or less people? It must work for more people. We can probably say that elder people and youths work together on all fronts. More people work together, but you, the CYL, can play an exemplary role. In such a way, you can do more work, play more a role, and work for more people. If you can play an exemplary role, you can produce greater influence. You can influence the youths, and the elder people as well.

This kind of work is, of course, not so thrilling and exciting. The problem of thrilling and exciting work is worth studying. Some of you present here today might have stayed on the Taihang Mountain, and some others might have stayed in the Hebei-Shandong-Henan border region. In the past, the work in the Hebei-Shandong-Henan border region was not so thrilling and exciting as that of the Taihang Mountain. Although the work on the Taihang Mountain was not so thrilling and exciting, it was done with great care. Of course, it was better if the work on the Taihang Mountain was more exciting at that time. It was, after all, a painstaking work done with great care. Painstaking work should be carried out profoundly with better results obtained. In such a way, soldiers would not desert. Of course, it is wrong to completely negate some thrilling and exciting work. But if we only seek some thrilling and exciting work, or disregard thoroughgoing and painstaking work, we cannot do our work well. It has always been demanded of us to do our work in a thoroughgoing and painstaking way, and we can only complete our work bit by bit. While promoting our work, must we only rely on several initiators? Initiators have their own contributions, and their contributions are greater people in general. The role of an initiator might even be greater than many people. However, in the final analysis, our work has always been completed bit by bit by all people. This is a fundamental point.

Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out, our party's explanation for the mass line has always been: Taking the ideas of the masses and concentrating on them, then going to the masses, persevering in the ideas and carrying them through. In other words, we must correctly reflect the opinions of the masses, and then correctly lead them. The correct line and policy of the party come from the party, reflect the demand of the masses, and conform with the practical conditions of the masses. Since they are practical, they can mobilize them. This is called the

mass line. Various forms are needed by the mass line, including thrilling and exciting work. Now we do not negate some thrilling and exciting work. In our commercial sector, we have recently launched a movement of opposing a "backdoor deal." Now there are more and more petty thieves and hooligans among the youths. Things will go wrong unless a political movement is launched. The problem of "backdoor deal" must be seriously handled, and we must not be soft on it. We should say that before 1959, we did well in this regard. Foreigners praised us, and we were proud of it.

When we review the situation over the past 2 years, we find out that something has gone wrong. This has shown that once we fail to grasp our work well, unhealthy trends and evil practice will crop up. Therefore, in a certain period of time, we need thrilling and exciting work of a certain scope. This must not be negated. Only thus can we curb unhealthy trends and evil practice, and do our work well. We face this problem in the whole country, and in every region and city as well. However, while pursuing our mass line, we must not rest content our thrilling and exciting work. What we mainly need is a constant and painstaking work. We must work for the people. This is a work which can only be accumulated and completed bit by bit. Only thus can we score a great success. Therefore, we should carry out our work profoundly. A thrilling and exciting work is contained in our party's history and tradition. However, in the final analysis, we must do our work in a practical and profound way. In the past, why could we do our rural work so well? It was because we could do our work profoundly. We could do our work well even without reporting it on the newspapers. For example, the work of banning opium was successful even without reporting it on the newspaper. The work of agrarian reform (Footnote 3) (Agrarian reform is also called land reform. After the founding of the PRC, the broad masses of peasants, under the leadership of the CPC, launched a reform movement of abolishing feudal land ownership system, and establishing a land ownership system for peasants. In June 1950, the Central People's Government promulgated the "PRC's Law on Agrarian Reform." In the autumn of the same year, the movement of agrarian reform was successively carried out in the newly liberated areas. In the winter of 1952, agrarian reform in the whole country was basically completely except Taiwan province and some areas inhabited by minority nationalities. This enabled 300 million peasants who had no land at all, or had only possessed a small acreage of land to obtain about 700 million mu of land and other means of production) and suppressing counterrevolutionaries (Footnote 4) (This refers to the movement of suppressing counterrevolutionaries throughout the country from 1950 to 1953. During the initial period after the founding of the PRC, a large number of counterrevolutionaries such as bandits, local despots, spies, key members of the reactionary KMT and the youth corps). This was in the past. We have maintained that this is an effective form for giving play to the role of our youths. To tackle a difficult problem in agriculture, is it good for

us to establish a shock brigade to accomplish the task? The answer is yes. This is a good rather than a bad method. This method can be employed. The problem is how to employ the method. The method must not be used in a general way. It must be truly adopted in accordance with specific demand.

Now there has been a lot of work to be completed by the CYL, because many things have happened in the society. If we say that we have summed up experiences over the past few years, there is one experience which is worth mentioning. In other words, we realize that the influence of bourgeois ideology and dregs of society will manifest itself. Now we cannot make our remarks too definitely because the masses have not had yet sufficient food and clothing, and good living conditions. In the past, we expressed excessive remarks, or exaggerated things, or bragged about something in addition to some "leftist" movements. The party and the CYL have faced this problem. Knowing this, we can do our work with perfect assurance. I just mentioned that there are many hooligans in the society and that there is a "backdoor deal" in shops. Are youths involved in them? The situation in some public place is chaotic. Beijing railway station is chaotic. Youths or even youngsters are involved in it. The present moods of the society merit our attention. We say that consolidation is needed. The chaotic situation must be straightened out. Our work style and thinking must also be consolidated. Various localities must conduct an effective investigation and study this problem carefully. The so-called mass line includes investigations and studies. The undesirable general mood of the society is a problem connected with the masses. A large number of our masses are dissatisfied with the problem which involves some people. In a word, we must provide our youths with education in communism. We must do more work and conduct more investigations and studies. We experienced the first 10 years after the liberation. In those years, the general mood of our society was fairly good, and our political movement was widely carried out under the supervision of the masses. We did our work in a thoroughgoing and painstaking way. Our children were polite, and our people showed concern for the collective undertaking and public order. When something undesirable occurred, people dared to criticize them. Such a good general mood of the society must be restored. People might turn a deaf ear to the call, but they will gradually pay attention to it. We must guide our people so that they will embark on the path of prosperity, and foster a lofty communist ideal. Although we are poor, we must still have a great ambition. The more difficult our conditions are, the higher aspirations we must have. We must give publicity to this thinking among our youths.

The amount of work in front of our party and the CYL has increased rather than decreased. It is more difficult to do the work. Such a situation will remain unchanged at least in the current stage. When the situation is favorable and people feel satisfactory and happy, it is easy to do our work. However, when the situation is

unfavorable, it is difficult to do our work. The more difficult our conditions are, the more thoroughgoing and painstaking work we must do.

### Ministry Holds Anticorruption Conference

OW0309092189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1418 GMT 2 Sep 89

[By reporter Zhang Sutang (1728 1327 1016); from "Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA)—The Ministry of Supervision called a telephone conference in Beijing today, urging supervisory organs throughout the country to further mobilize to deepen the struggle against corruption.

As of 31 August, some 200 people had surrendered and confessed to crimes to supervisory organs, turning in more than 2 million yuan and HK\$50,000 illegal money as well as illegal goods such as color television sets, refrigerators, video cassette recorders, motorcycles, and sedans according to incomplete statistics from 11 provinces and autonomous regions, Shenzhen, Yuhuan, and Dalian Cities and some ministries and commissions.

According to a briefing, there are 1 department level and 27 county and section level cadres among those who have turned themselves in and a fairly large portion of them have embezzled or accepted bribes exceeding 10,000 yuan.

Speaking at the telephone conference, Supervision Minister Wei Jianxing said: Two "public notices" clearly defining the targets and time limits were issued. In order to effectively enforce the two "public notices," it is necessary to create a strong momentum as soon as possible so as to further urge embezzlers, bribe takers and givers, profiteers, and other violators of law and discipline to surrender and confess crime to authorities within the time limits for winning a lenient punishment.

He called on supervisory organs at all levels to concentrate efforts on investigating and handling major and serious cases and give more lenient punishment than prescribed in the "public notices" to those who have voluntarily surrendered to authorities or have redeemed their crime by exposing violations committed by others. It is necessary to single out, for severe punishment, those who have refused to confess their crime in spite of concrete evidence found. It is also necessary to seriously punish, according to the law, those who have interceded for or sheltered criminals, bent the law for the benefit of relatives or friends, retaliated against informants, or framed innocent people.

The minister urged supervisory organs at all levels to do a good job in handling people who voluntarily surrender to authorities, or who report crime to the supervisory organs, and to ensure that there are always people on duty in the office to accept cases.

**Anticorruption Bureaus Based on Hong Kong Model**

HK0109015789 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 1 Sep 89 p 1

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] The Supreme People's Procuratorate has instructed local agencies to set up anti-corruption bureaus modelled on Hong Kong's Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC).

It is understood to be an important policy move on the part of the central government to give a boost to the current nationwide anti-corruption campaign.

This was revealed yesterday [31 August] by Mr Xing Yiqun, head of the newly-established Anti-Corruption and Bribery Bureau under the Zhuhai People's Procuratorate.

He told The HONG KONG STANDARD: "The Supreme People's Procuratorate issued a circular to all local procuratorates in early August suggesting they set up similar bureaus.

"The circular noted that we should absorb helpful experience from overseas anti-corruption organs.

"According to our knowledge the circular referred to Hong Kong's ICAC."

The Zhuhai Anti-Corruption and Bribery Bureau was set up on Wednesday.

The move came two weeks after the Guangdong People's Procuratorate established the nation's first ICAC-style anti-corruption organ.

Mr Xing said procuratorates in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions would set up bureaus later this year or early next year.

"But Guangdong will be ahead of the others because our province has the most extensive foreign economic relations and trading activities," he said.

Following the example set by Guangdong and Zhuhai similar bureaus would be set up in Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Foshan, Shantou, Jiangmen and Maoming, he said.

"The move is in accordance with the decision by the Politburo following its July meeting held to discuss a nationwide crackdown on corruption," Mr Xing said.

"To step up the anti-corruption campaign we need a more authoritative, effective and powerful body to deal with the workload," he said.

Mr Xing said the Zhuhai Bureau would refer to the ICAC model to combine reporting, investigation and corruption prevention work under one body.

"We hope to strengthen contacts with the ICAC so that we can become more familiar with its operation," he said.

Mr Xing said the Zhuhai People's Procuratorate had investigated 111 economic crimes between January and August this year.

"Hong Kong and Macao compatriots have been involved in these economic cases," he said.

"But the Zhuhai People's Procuratorate has not yet prosecuted any one from Hong Kong or Macao."

However, Mr Xing warned Hong Kong and Macao residents would not be spared if they breached bribery laws.

Mr Xing said 11 member organs of law-enforcement agencies, including customs, public security, tax and commercial departments in Zhuhai, had been punished by the procuratorate last year.

"Officials of the law-enforcement organs accounted for a large proportion of corruption of fences in Zhuhai," he said.

In another development, Mr Li Fuzhen, head of the Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Supervision, yesterday ordered state and party cadres to register their property.

**State Education Commission To Inspect Schools**

OW0309081289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0745 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA)—The State Education Commission will conduct a general inspection on education and teaching facilities at primary and secondary schools across the country. "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reports today.

This is the first national inspection in the educational field, the paper notes.

Priority will be given to five aspects: the implementation of the circular issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on moral education, the use of educational funds and teachers' economic conditions, the renovation of dangerous school buildings, the drop out of primary and secondary school pupils and unauthorized charges on pupils.

Eight provinces and autonomous regions, including Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Gansu and Shanxi, have been chosen as pilot regions for the inspection, which is to be started this month.

Problems revealed during the inspection will be solved immediately, said an official from the State Education Commission.

Other government departments to be involved in the inspection include the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Commission and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce.

### Water Experts Discuss Pollution Problems

OW0309143789 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1403 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Zhengzhou, September 3 (XINHUA)—More than 200 participants to the second national meeting on prevention of water pollution, unanimously held that the most pressing task, for the time being, of environmental protection in China is to control water pollution.

According to the information available at the meeting which opened today in Anyang City, Henan Province, China can never be optimistic about its present water situation.

Though China has since 1973 spent some 10 billion yuan to build 22,000 sets of facilities to treat industrial wastewater and facilities in 68 cities to treat urban sewage, most of the industrial wastewater is still directly discharged into rivers and lakes without any treatment.

So far, 80 percent of the country's rivers have been polluted at different degrees, according to the meeting.

If the situation is not curbed, 70 percent of the country's fresh water resources could be adversely affected by the end of this century, the participants warned.

To deal with the problem, the meeting urged local authorities at various levels and the people of the whole country to have a clear idea about this pressing problem.

Speaking at the meeting, Deputy Director of the State Environmental Protection Bureau Wang Yangzu said that China's target for water protection by 1992 is to control its discharge of industrial wastewater under 31 billion tons and urban sewage under 12 billion tons.

Then, 33 percent of industrial wastewater is expected to be treated, and 60 percent of the discharged water can meet the state quality requirements. At that time, six percent of urban sewage can be treated, and the quality of drinking water resources in major cities will meet the state standards.

To achieve the goal, Wang stressed that the relevant laws and regulations on prevention of water pollution and protection of water resources must be strictly implemented.

Regulations governing comprehensive protection of water resources will be formulated, Wang said.

In addition, a system under which discharge of wastewater is licenced will be adopted, and more work will be done to prevent pollution by rural enterprises, he said.

In his letter to the meeting, Minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission Song Jian said stricter measures must be taken to control water pollution sources. It is not allowed to pursue immediate interests by damaging rivers and lakes, he said.

### Wang Dan Encourages European-Style Reforms

HK0309022889 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 3 Sep 89 p 6

[By Joyce Nip]

[Text] China should follow the political example of Eastern European countries, a leader of the spring Beijing student movement has said.

Mr Wang Dan, writing before the student campaign ended in bloodshed, said: "We feel that the road taken by the Eastern European countries Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia is the only way through which socialist countries can be saved from serious crises.

"Only if China sets its steps onto the road of development of Eastern European countries in the near future is it possible for her to build a highly democratic and advanced country successfully."

Mr Wang is widely believed to be the student leader whose arrest was described in a BEIJING YOUTH DAILY report on Tuesday [29 August]. Mr Wang was arrested on July 2, soon after meeting a Taipei reporter.

The message that the Chinese students are looking to Eastern Europe instead of the West refutes China's accusation that the movement was inspired by the West and its so-called bourgeois liberalism.

Mr Wang's views are carried in the first issue of the magazine NEW MAY FOURTH, published on April 5 by a student society of the Beijing University.

NEW MAY FOURTH is believed to be the only theoretical magazine published during the Beijing Student Movement.

In his article, "The Star of Hope for Socialism Rises in Eastern Europe," Mr Wang wrote: "The freshness of the 1956 spring is again permeating the air."

Mr Wang points to the legalisation of the multi-party system in Hungary, the end of monopoly of political power by the United Polish Workers' Party in Poland, and the strong popular movement now appearing in Czechoslovakia, as the solution to China's political crisis.

Contained in the issue of the magazine are 13 articles written by Chinese intellectuals and students including Mr Wang Dan, Mr Chang Xianyang, and Mr Yuan Zhiming, all of whom are thought to have been arrested by the Chinese Government.

It contains a forward by Ms Li Xuxian, wife of leading dissident Mr Fang Lizhi, who is still under refuge in the US Embassy in Beijing.

There is also an article by Mr Hu Ping, the founding chairman of the Chinese Alliance for Democracy, an organisation formed by dissident Chinese intellectuals in



the United States and denounced by the Chinese Government as counter-revolutionary.

Only several hundred copies of the first issue of New May Fourth were published. The magazine has failed to put out a second issue, following the Chinese Government's suppression of the democracy movement.

#### Article Views Ideological, Political Work

OW0309224689 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese  
No 15, 10 Aug 89 pp 16-19

[Article by Liu Binjie (2692 2430 2638) "Some Thoughts on Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] A storm has provided a clear-cut answer to some controversial issues over the past 10 years. After the storm is over, it has not been difficult for us to find out, after a calm reflection, that our party's ideological and political work in many areas has been seriously weakened or even abolished. Our ideological and political workers are also confronted with the danger of being defeated and dispersed.

Challenge—This comes from all directions, but the principal challenge is bourgeois liberalization.

It has been recognized for a number of years that our ideological and political work is faced with a challenge, but to clarify what is the real challenge, it is necessary to analyze it in a practical manner.

People who believe that ideological and political work can "command everything" or is omnipotent like to gage everything from a political point of view. These types of people, being unable to sufficiently understand the importance of economic development, the separation of party and government, the plant director responsibility system, and the readjustment of the pattern of political work during the period of reform and opening to the outside world, believe that reform has confused the minds of the people. Therefore, whenever they talk about taking advantage of the political superiority, these type of people will invariably want to put the "leftist" stuff into practice. Thus, we can say that this challenge comes from the left side.

Doubting and negating the four cardinal principles, denying the role of the party's ideological and political work in the course of modernizing China, advocating that money can solve all problems, setting material civilization against spiritual civilization, basing everything on "material benefits," and ignoring spiritual strength. This challenge, we can say, comes from the right side.

Moreover, the negative and decadent stuff in our traditional culture as well as imported foreign culture also pose challenges for our ideological and political work.

Numerous challenges have confused some of our comrades to the extent that they do not know how to cope with them. Without the principal guidance for their

work, they sometimes turn to oppose the "leftists," then criticize the rightists; sometimes they exclaim reality and sometimes they long for traditional things. In fact, by carefully reviewing the road we have traversed, it is not difficult to realize that the assault of bourgeois liberalization has been the real challenge on the ideological front during the entire initial stage [of socialism]. This is the grim question with which we are confronted.

The "leftist" stuff has been thoroughly criticized during the 10 years of reforms. We should continue to criticize it. Meanwhile, we should realize that the assault by bourgeois liberalization will exist for a long time and that this ideological struggle cannot be evaded. This is because we are promoting socialist modernization in a backward country. As we are in an era when capitalism and socialism exist side by side, invariably there will be some people who like to export Western social systems to our country. Under these circumstances, some people long for Western social systems, and some even have openly negated the four cardinal principles which constitute the foundation of our nation. The struggle on the ideological front will always focus on this point. This has been proved by practice in the past 40 years since the founding of New China, especially since the initiation of reform and the open policy 10 years ago.

The focal point—The general orientation for ideology: To uphold the four cardinal principles or to persist in bourgeois liberalization.

In the past few years the most puzzling thing about ideological and political work has been actually (not verbally) not knowing what to uphold and what to oppose. The entire ideological orientation is not clear.

For a long time we have formed and upheld an ideology under the guidance of Marxism. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, people began to break through years of ideological taboos and to put things to right by seeking truth from facts. They suddenly discovered that many things they had upheld in the past were not Marxist and socialist, but "leftist" dogmas divorced from the reality in China. As a result, some doubted and negated Marxism, opposed taking the socialist road, and downgraded the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Under these circumstances, the party Central Committee explicitly decided that the four cardinal principles must be upheld. It thus made them the foundation of our nation. This political direction cannot be changed no matter what reforms are carried out.

However, people have been puzzled by the changes in real life as have been brought on by the reform. The coexistence of various forms of economic forms as well as the emergence of hired workers, exploitation, share certificates, upstarts, and unfair social distribution have aroused public indignation. Pluralism in social interests and the emergence of repulsive elements in society have given birth to all sorts of views and opinion. Contradictions between ideology and economic life, conflict



between the existing society and ideological and political education, and the predicament of ideological and political work show that the material force has gained the upper hand over our spiritual strength.

Under these circumstances, it is very hard for ideology, theory, and public opinion not to be partial. Some people have argued that since ideology must reflect the economic base, and since the economy during the initial stage of socialism is not singular in form, ideology should be relaxed a little to allow peaceful coexistence among various forms of economic activity, and ideological and political work should not interfere with economic activities. These people have eulogized the propagation of capitalism as emancipating the minds and persisting in reform and opening to the outside world and have vilified upholding the four cardinal principles as ossified thinking and outdated concept. Whoever talks about Marxism, party leadership, or socialism is surely to be booed, hooted, and denounced as a "preacher of outworn ideas." But there are also others who maintain that reform and opening are self-improvement of socialism and are not aimed at changing the nature of socialism; and that reform and opening to the outside world must be carried out under the prerequisite of upholding the four cardinal principles. Although in our economic and social life, there is still soil for the propagation of remnant feudalism and capitalist ideas, we should never let capitalism and feudalism run rampant in our society. The socialist system must occupy a leading position in the ideology of our socialist country led by the CPC, otherwise, there would not be socialism with special Chinese characteristics.

When reflected in ideology, all these problems have produced many confused ideas. If we are still unclear about what Marxism and socialism are about, how can we uphold them? If we persist in them while still unclear about what they are, then we would be pushing all sorts of "left" stuff, which are bound to obstruct the progress of reform. But letting things run their natural course also would not work because if we relax our vigilance a little, our society would be flooded with private ownership, multiparty system, parliamentary politics, and other capitalist stuff, which also would interfere with our reform. Then how should ideological work be promoted? Many people feel that it is the most difficult task in the world. But it is an important question of orientation that must be clarified as soon as possible.

During the 10 years of reform, there have been several major nationwide debates in ideology which essentially centered around the question of whether or not to uphold the four cardinal principles. Some comrades maintain that the present is not a good time to uphold the four cardinal principles because the CPC has made many mistakes, including serious mistakes in the past and errors at present, and there has been corruption also. Decades of socialism have failed to push up the economy or perfect the democratic and legal systems. All socialist nations are facing crises. Under such circumstances, it is

very difficult to uphold the four cardinal principles with a clear-cut stand. However, that is also a lopsided view.

To judge a political party or social system, one must not only look to see whether or not it has committed mistakes but rather find out whether or not it serves the national interests, whether or not it propels history forward, and whether or not it has the ability to improve itself. We have committed mistakes and suffered setbacks, but it is precisely because the CPC has the ability to correct its own mistakes and because socialism is bold enough to carry out reform that we have made social development more conforming to the logic of historical progress. Therefore, there is no reason for us to change the four cardinal principles as the foundation of our nation or water down the role of ideology. On the contrary, at times when the ideological struggle became complicated, we Communists, who regard propagating advanced ideology and promoting historical progress as our bounding duty, always persisted in the socialist orientation and created a general climate favorable to ideological work.

**Difficulty—Differentiation between new and old ideas:** After all, what are genuine new ideas and genuine old ideas?

Can we say that the young people's ideas are new while the ideas of old people are old? No, we cannot, because whether an idea is new or old is not decided by one's age. Young people are ideologically sensitive and easily accept new ideas. However, because of their lack of experience, immature thinking, and relatively weak ability of ingestion, the young people are susceptible to all sorts of ideological trends and easily accept some specious stuff as new ideas. Therefore, we should not regard all of the young people's ideological trends as new ideas nor blindly lavish praises on them. Instead, we must correctly analyze the young people's ideological trends and provide them with correct guidance.

Can we say that foreign doctrines, ideological trends, and theories are new ideas? The answer is also negative because a great deal of foreign stuff is either decadent or obsolete. For example, recent "hot" stuff such as individualism, existentialism, spiritual analysis, will power, human rights of the West, sex liberation, and so on and so forth are not new ideas which are suitable for the development of a modern society and have even been spurned by some people in the West. As soon as they were "introduced" into our country in the course of opening to the outside world, our young people, because of their lack of contacts with the West, immediately accepted them as new ideas. Some of these stuff had already been analyzed and discarded by China's advanced intellectuals long ago.

Can we say that the concept that calls for inheriting traditions and affirming reality is an old concept and the concept that calls for opposing traditions and making reality ugly is a new one? No, a most emphatic no. There has been a strange phenomenon these years in which

certain things that oppose traditions and make reality ugly are lauded as modern ideas and new concepts. At the same time, our fine national traditions and the history created by our people are totally negated and everything past in China is described as being devoid of any merit. Things have gone so far that this ghastly mindset is portrayed as "ideas reflecting patriotic anxieties." What is even more puzzling is that the Lei Feng spirit, selflessness, hard struggle, sacrificing one's own interests for the sake of others, and other such crystallizations of outstanding thinking have also been regarded as old concepts and subjected to criticism and revamping.

What exactly constitutes a new concept is something that needs to be seriously analyzed. It is not right to support everything fashionable as a new concept. Neither is it advisable to cherish the outmoded and preserve the outworn and refuse to foster any new concept. It is necessary to help people refashion concepts but at the same time avoid negating all that has continually been correct as old concepts.

The way out—Seek all-around improvement: We should strengthen it instead of retreating from it, and inherit traditions while seeking improvement.

Having learned a bitter lesson in ignoring ideological and political work, people have come to a profound conclusion that it is urgently necessary to step up ideological and political work, and that, in order to really strengthen this work, it is necessary to seek all-around improvement. This is the only correct way out. Ideological and political work must be seriously strengthened. However, in strengthening it we must guard against turning back the clock to the chaotic decade when revolution could storm everything and command everything, when class struggle was grasped as the key link and mass criticism was used to clear the way. The following are the methods we should adopt in seeking improvement:

First, realize an integration of ideological and political work both in organization and in system and establish a new system under which the whole party will be responsible for ideological and political work and people in all quarters will make coordinated efforts for it. We must no longer regard ideological and political work as something entirely different from economic work, nor should we leave it to the few political work cadres to handle the work. All enterprises and institutions should practice the system of holding themselves responsible for the ideological work among all of their personnel and build up a contingent of new type political workers who include both the full-time and part-time political workers and who are each charged with a specific responsibility for the ideological and political work.

Second, carry out ideological education in a systematic way with different contents for different targets. The whole work should be done by level. For instance, for the whole party, there should be a systematic education in communist ideology. For the entire body of the citizenry,

education in patriotism, socialism and the legal system is called for. For the enterprises, attention should be focused on instilling their personnel with an enterprising spirit. For the various types of schools, there should be basic education in politics and education in morality, and so on and so forth. It is necessary to decide on the contents of the systematic education in accordance with the ideological foundation of the people at these different levels. This is to make sure that everyone will receive a good ideological education and education in morality and values from his childhood and through his career years in order to raise the people's basic quality.

Third, strengthen the social functions of ideological education and socialize the ways the work is done. We should rely on the cooperation of various circles in society, comprehensively improve and optimize the social environment for the maturing of thinking, open up and utilize social resources for ideological education, pay attention to imbuing people with advanced ideology by way of news media and publication and cultural facilities, and foster and promote factors for social progress. All these efforts will bring about a good result in education.

As long as the whole party and the entire society pay attention to seeking improvement, our ideological and political work is bound to take on a brand new look.

#### Propaganda Department Publishes New Books

OW0309013689 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1403 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA)—"Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Zhu De on Party Propaganda Work" and "Selected Documents on Party Propaganda Work Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee" edited by the Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee will soon be published by the publishing house of the Party School of the CPC Central Committee.

"Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Zhu De on Party Propaganda Work" is a compilation of selected articles by the four leaders on party propaganda, ideological, and political work during the long practice of revolutionary struggle and construction. The articles are of great importance in providing a guidance on how to strengthen and improve party propaganda work.

"Selected Documents on Party Propaganda Work Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee" is a compilation of documents produced by party congresses and plenary sessions of the party Central Committee, speeches and articles by leading comrades of the party Central Committee over the past 10 years, as well as documents from the recent 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the recent national conference of directors of propaganda departments.

### Paper Publishes QIUSHI Table of Contents

HK0109022789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
30 Aug 89 p 6

[Table of Contents for QIUSHI No 17, 1989]

[Text] Article by Li Peng: "Unswervingly Implement the Policy of Reform and Opening Up to the Outside World, Carry Out the Improvement and Rectification Program With Perfect Assurance—Speech at a State Council Plenary Session Held on 15 August 1989"

Report: "QIUSHI Magazine Is Switched Over to the Sponsorship of the Party Central Committee"

Article by Yang Ruiguang: "Offer a Better Guide to the Self-Cultivation of and Tempering in Party Spirit—Reading the Article Entitled 'Marxism-Leninism Must Be Integrated With China's Actual Situation'"

Article by Bai Shouyi: "On 'Be Worthy of the Name of Teacher'—Feelings on a Festival"

Article by Wang Yu: "The Principle of Party Spirit of the Press Cause Is Unshakable—Commenting on the Theory of 'People's Character Being Above Party Spirit'"

Article by Zhou Guanwu: "What Do the Changes in the Shoudu Iron and Steel Complex Show?"

Article by Li Ziqi: "We Must Not Lose the Tradition of Plain Living and Hard Struggle"

Article by the Research Office of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission: "Remove Ideological Barriers, Resolutely Punish Corruption"

Article by Jin Shougen: "Development of Marxist Philosophical Thinking and Its Dialectical Materialist Orientation"

Article by Shi Lijun: "Interaction of City Spirit and Enterprise Culture"

Article by Ma Guoqing, Lin Jiangong, and Bu Xiaoye: "Summary of a Forum on 'Upholding the Four Cardinal Principles, Thoroughly Criticizing Bourgeois Liberalization on the Ideological and Theoretical Front'"

Article by Shi Mang: "Resist and Remove 'Spiritual Refuse'"

Article by Wu Bingjie: "Between Gains and Losses"—Reading the Novel 'Gains or Losses'?"

### Science & Technology

#### Official Discusses Peaceful Use of Space

OW0609104089 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0752 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] London, September 5 (XINHUA)—China has made marked progress in the peaceful use of outer space

over the past twenty years, a Chinese delegate told the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) conference here today.

Ren Xinming, a representative of the Chinese National People's Congress and an expert in space technology, said the Chinese Government is very interested in the application of space technology to the national economy and society.

Addressing a debate on "Peaceful Access to Space and Its Use for the Benefit of Mankind," Ren said that China has made achievements in surveying resources and the environment, disaster relief activities and communications.

China used satellites to draw up geological maps of its Tibetan region, monitor ice and snow coverage and the Yellow River, forecast water conditions and survey natural resources, he said.

China envisages a high frequency of natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, forest fires and windstorms, inflicting huge losses in life and property in its vast territory.

During the catastrophic forest fires in the Greater Hinggan Mountains in northeast China in 1987, China used satellite remote sensing techniques to monitor the fire so that timely and effective relief work could be conducted, Ren said.

Satellites were also used to assess the losses and formulate plans to restore the area, he added.

China has launched communications satellites and installed 36 satellite land stations and nearly 10,000 television receiving only stations, covering 75.4 percent of the population, Ren said, adding that the use of space technology has contributed to education in remote areas.

As a developing country with limited financial resources to develop its space activities, China will concentrate on developing application satellites and their utilization systems, he said.

Ren opposed the extension of the arms race to outer space and urged the developed countries to help the Third World in the peaceful use of outer space.

#### Nuclear Waste Disposal Capabilities Discussed

HK0109043389 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 7 Sep 89 p 4

[By Adrian Cheung]

[Text] China was capable of finding the expertise necessary for the disposal of nuclear waste from the Daya Bay nuclear plant, the chairman of the Hong Kong Nuclear Investment Company (HKNIC) said yesterday [6 September].

"Don't underestimate the involvement of the International Atomic Energy Agency of which China is a member," Mr William Stones said.

He said he did not know where China would put the waste but it was looking for strong geological pits in remote areas like the Gobi Desert.

He said China was responsible for the disposal of nuclear waste from the Daya Bay power station.

Mr Stones said the nuclear licensing authority in China was assisted by the French nuclear authorities, and international standards formulated by the Atomic Energy Agency were fully recognised.

He said the nuclear plant project was on schedule and should be completed within budget.

The first 900 megawatt reactor for the \$28.8 billion Sino-Hong Kong joint venture is scheduled for commissioning in October 1992 and the second in 1993.

"The erection of major pieces of plant is to commence and civil works are nearing completion," Mr Stones said.

HKNIC, which is wholly owned by China Light and Power, is the Hong Kong partner in the Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Company, developer of the nuclear plant 30 kilometres northeast of the Sino-Hong Kong border.

Mr Stones, who is also managing-director China Light and Power, said prices of both coal and oil were expected to increase and he believed nuclear power would be cheaper and benefit consumers in Hong Kong.

Training of operations staff for the power station had been going on for almost two years, he said.

He said training included operating a nuclear station and performing duties under French supervision.

At the end of the training, Electricite de France—the Daya Bay project designer—would issue all successful candidates with a qualification identical to that issued to French operators.

The qualification would qualify trained Daya Bay staff to work in France, he said.

#### Number of Scientists, Technicians Cited

OW0509054489 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0700 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Excerpts] The ranks of China's scientists and technicians have swollen continuously and scientific and technological research units have increased rapidly since New China was founded. [passage omitted]

There were only approximately 50,000 scientific and technological personnel in China before liberation. The number of scientific and technological personnel engaged in natural sciences, however, increased to 425,000 after liberation when the first 5-year plan commenced. The number rose to 2.4 million in 1966, before the Cultural Revolution. The ranks of such personnel expanded even more rapidly during the decade after

China launched the policy of reform and opening up. The number of scientific and technological personnel working at state-owned units topped 8 million, of which 4.1 million had received education at institutes of higher learning, by 1987. [passage omitted]

### Economic & Agricultural

#### Commission Prepares Economic Austerity Plan

HK0409063889 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO  
in Chinese 4 Sep 89 p 1

["Special Dispatch": "A Plan for Economic Improvement and Rectification Is Being Drafted"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep—According to reports, the State Planning Commission is drafting an economic improvement and rectification plan for the coming 3 years, and detailed targets will be set for these 3 years. This plan will be submitted to next year's National People's Congress for examination after being discussed by the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Gui Shiyong, secretary general for the State Planning Commission, disclosed the initial ideas of the plan.

- Price increase rates will be reduced to 20 percent this year, 10 percent next year, and under 8 percent the year after next, preferably to 5 or 6 percent.
- Efforts will be made to achieve a financial balance and eliminate budgetary deficits.
- Money injection will be reduced.
- Efforts will be made to balance foreign exchange.
- It has been planned that an appropriate economic growth will be maintained, with an agricultural growth rate of 4 percent and an industrial growth rate from 6 to 8 percent; major efforts will be made to introduce a structural adjustment.
- Increases in the construction scale and people's standard of living should be strictly restricted within the scope of the country's economic strength; the investment and distribution structures will be adjusted under this prerequisite.

Economic structural reform during this period will be aimed at fulfilling the tasks of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order.

#### State Council Rules on Enterprise Taxation

OW0309145489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1219 GMT 2 Sep 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA)—The State Council recently issued a "decision on devoting major efforts to strengthening the taxation of urban and rural self-employed workers and traders and private enterprises." It is an important measure to implement the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, to effectively alleviate the contradiction of



unfair distribution in the society, increase state revenues, enforce the taxation law, and energetically strengthen the taxation of urban and rural self-employed workers and traders and private enterprises.

The "decision" states that:

1. It is necessary to implement correctly the party and state principle and policy in developing individual businesses and private enterprises. It is a long-term guiding principle of the party and the government in the initial stage of socialism to develop the individual businesses, private enterprises and other economic sectors, under the precondition that the system of public ownership is the main aspect of the economy. We must adhere to the guiding principle at all times. We should continue to encourage the development of the individual and private economic sectors as a supplement to the economy of public ownership. Under the objective of common prosperity, we should let some people become well-to-do first through honest work and legitimate business operation. We should protect legitimate business operations and the income of self-employed workers and traders and private enterprises according to the relevant laws and regulations of the state, and resolutely stop the malpractice of indiscriminate expense apportionment and collection of fees. At the same time, we should improve guidance, supervision, and management of individual businesses and private enterprises. All income from legitimate business operation is taxable according to law and regulations. In particular, we should use taxation and other means to regulate excessively high income so as to alleviate the contradiction of unfair distribution. Those who evade taxes or profit through illegal means must be dealt with and severely punished according to law.

2. A general inspection should be conducted before the end of October this year on the tax payments of urban and rural self-employed workers and traders, as well as on private enterprises. Emphasis in the inspection should be placed on the implementation of relevant provisions of the state and the operations and tax payments of self-employed workers and traders and private enterprises since 1988.

Tax collection should be well-managed so that the taxation of urban and rural self-employed workers and traders and private enterprises will gradually be standardized in accordance with law and regulations. Following the inspection and rectification, we must ensure that all self-employed workers and traders and private enterprises operate lawfully within the business scope approved by the administration of industry and commerce. No self-employed workers and traders or private enterprises will be allowed to fraudulently apply for licenses for state-owned or collective enterprises, nor to be affiliated to the latter (including township [xiang 6763], town [zhen 6966] and neighborhood enterprises). All private enterprises and self-employed workers and traders whose income reaches a certain prescribed amount must maintain account records. Self-employed

workers and traders whose income is below the prescribed amount and who are not keeping accounting records should pay a fixed amount of tax for a prescribed period of time. Self-employed workers and traders and private enterprises must have real invoices for all business activities in accordance with relevant regulations of the state.

4. All self-employed workers and traders and private enterprises must register with taxation departments with 30 days of obtaining business licenses. Those who have obtained licenses without such registration must register with taxation departments within 1 month from the publication of this decision. All self-employed workers and traders and private enterprises must file tax returns and pay taxes on their own initiative. Therefore, the taxation departments should strengthen their supervision and inspection. Those workers and traders who are temporarily self-employed must also file tax returns and pay taxes on their own initiative. Organizations and individuals which have the responsibility to withhold and pay taxes for others must strictly and seriously fulfill this obligation.

#### Wang Bingqian on Taxation, Retrenchment

OW0509231989 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0930 GMT 5 Sep 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] State Councillor Wang Bingqian stressed at the National Taxation Conference today [5 September] that, in order to guide tax collection by law, two things must be done. First of all, we must screen and improve the measures governing tax deduction and exemption; and secondly, we must improve the system of collecting taxes from all types of corporations, independent business operators, and private enterprises.

Wang Bingqian pointed out: In order to screen and improve the measures governing tax deduction and exemption, we must have a unified tax law and we must centralize the tax authority and safeguard the dignity of the tax law. If any tax regulations drawn up by local people's governments and relevant departments violate the tax law of the state, they must be rectified. However, if their tax regulations are effective in reinvigorating the local economy and developing production and cannot be rectified immediately—although they are not fully in line with the tax law of the state—they may be rectified later provided that they have had the concurrence of the government. While rational measures governing tax deduction and exemption may be retained after the necessary approval formalities have been completed, absolutely no department is permitted to go its own way or take willful substitute measures. Local authorities which are dishonest and not serious, or which attempt to evade the main problems and leave leeway for maneuvering while reporting tax payments, must mend their ways promptly. Otherwise, the responsibilities of their

principal leaders will be investigated. Meanwhile, attention must be paid to improving the system of collecting taxes from all types of corporations, independent business operators, and private enterprises. Tax deduction, exemption, and other preferential tax policies for corporations should be revoked so as to stop their reckless development. The measures for collecting taxes from corporations must be screened and improved strictly in accordance with the relevant regulations of the central government.

Wang Bingqian said: Many of the independent business operators and private enterprises have reaped windfall profits and become upstarts through illegal operations, tax evasion, and other tax frauds. The measures for collecting taxes from these operators and enterprises must be improved. A breakthrough must be achieved before the end of this year. The leading authorities of the State Council have instructed tax organs to play an important part in regulating incomes and alleviating the problems caused by unfair social distribution.

Wang Bingqian stressed: Improving the measures for collecting taxes from independent business operators and private enterprises is for the purpose of implementing more successfully the policy of the party and the government on developing the independent and private economies so that they can be operated and developed legitimately and soundly.

On economic retrenchment, Wang Bingqian pointed out: Economic retrenchment should not go on indefinitely. Resolute and decisive measures should be taken to expedite the pace of economic retrenchment. All projects relevant to economic retrenchment should be accomplished during the next 3 years, including 1989, so that a new change for the better can be achieved in our national economic development.

### Planners Consider Anti-Inflation Measures

HK0509021189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Sep 89 p 1

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Beijing is determined to cut the inflation rate to five per cent by the end of 1991 as part of a package to "cure and restructure" the country's flagging economy.

Work on the three-year program, which is being finalised by the State Planning Commission (SPC), began at a meeting in Beijing in late August. Participants included SPC officials and local and regional planning specialists.

The plan calls for tough measures to cool down the economy, redress the imbalances in supply and demand and promote centralised control.

Inflation, which has been running at 25 1/2 per cent for the first half of the year, will be down to around 20 per cent by December. The target next year is 10 per cent or slightly higher, and then five to seven per cent in 1991.

The money supply will be strictly limited. "No non-economic factors should be taken into account in the issuing of currency," the SPC draft said.

The budget should be "basically balanced" with no deficit financing allowed. The country's foreign exchange transactions should also be balanced.

The GNP growth rate, which was more than 10 per cent last year, should be cut down. The growth of the agricultural sector will be restricted to four per cent and industry eight per cent, the SPC said.

The commission and other State Council departments will also take measures to constrict capital construction with public-sector investments being slashed by at least 25 per cent next year.

Industrial projects considered "superfluous from the national angle" as well as those that make excessive demands on energy, transport and raw materials will be shelved.

To shrink the non-government sector, bank loans, raw materials and other supplies to collectively and privately-owned enterprises will be curtailed.

At the same time, wage and bonus levels will be depressed.

The plan is expected to be ratified by the fifth plenum of the Central Committee next month and promulgated by the National People's Congress early next year.

Economists have mixed reactions about whether the program will work.

"Beijing is substituting open inflation with hidden inflation, which is manifested in the form of rationing, shortages and heavy state subsidies," an economist with a Western embassy said.

"By August, the inflation rate in the cities was brought below 20 per cent, but the five per cent goal can only be achieved at the expense of severe belt-tightening by both the people and the treasury."

Other analysts have expressed doubts as to Beijing's ability to cut the budget deficit and the money supply.

Finance Minister Wang Bingqian said last week that China's budget deficit would considerably widen beyond the 7.4 billion yuan (HK\$15.54 billion) projected for 1989.

Last year China's money supply, excluding credit and loans, shot up by a massive 67.96 billion yuan (HK\$142.71 billion).

Since national expenditure from January to July this year grew by 11 per cent, the pressure on the People's Bank of China to loosen up credit will be tremendous.

"Beijing has already promised to pay farmers with cash, not IOUs," an Asian diplomat said. "Moreover, the

banks need to make available cash for food subventions and for subsidising loss-making concerns. Then there are the huge sums involved in maintaining martial law in Beijing and Lhasa".

The three-year program reflects the growing influence of central planners in the State Council. It was drawn up under the direct supervision of conservative Vice-Premier Yao Yilin, who doubles as SPC minister.

Another major drafter was Mr Gui Shiyong, secretary-general of the SPC and a key adviser to Prime Minister Li Peng.

In a parallel development, the national media has stepped up its attack on liberal economic policies associated with ousted party chief Zhao Ziyang.

In an article in the overseas edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, Mr Zhao Haiguan attacked the theory—widely associated with the Zhao Ziyang camp—that "inflation is innocuous and could spur economic growth".

"This theory has had a detrimental effect on our nation's monetary policy and it is one of the factors behind inflation," Mr Zhao wrote.

A commentary in yesterday's domestic edition of PEOPLE'S DAILY pointed to the support given by Mr Zhao towards the growth of "private-sector" industry.

The paper blamed Mr Zhao for introducing the "extremist free-market theories".

#### Foreign Projects Contract More Laborers

OW0509014189 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0045 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)—China signed 897 labor service contracts and engineering projects with 115 countries and regions in Asia, Africa, Europe and America in the first half of this year, according to today's "CHINA DAILY".

Although the total contract value of 911 million U.S. dollars from January to June stood at the same level with the corresponding period last year, about 580 million U.S. dollars worth of projects were completed, which represents a 5.35 percent increase over that period, said Fan Fu, an official of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

In the first six months of the year, about 66,000 workers and experts were sent abroad to work on these projects.

On these, more than 8,000 were working on 19 projects signed in the first half of this year in Zimbabwe, Mauritius, Libya and Mali. They include textile workers, technicians and engineers.

An increasing number of senior managers and technicians will be sent to Africa as these countries are trying to build more and more sophisticated projects.

Since 1979, the country's construction contracts and labor exports have been increasing at a rate of 15.1 percent a year. By the end of this June, China had signed 11.5 billion U.S. dollars worth of contracts with 118 countries and regions. About 6.4 billion U.S. dollars worth of projects have been completed.

Apart from these efforts, China also approved more than 57 new overseas investment projects in the first six months of this year.

This has brought the total number of China's equity or contractual joint ventures and wholly Chinese operated companies in other countries to 583, involving an investment of 2 billion U.S. dollars.

The total agreement value of the 57 new projects came to 118 million U.S. dollars, of which Chinese investment accounted for 83 percent.

These new projects are located in 26 countries and regions such as the United States, the Soviet Union, Australia, Thailand, Zambia and Gambia.

#### Foreign Economic Cooperation Gains Cited

OW0409092489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0753 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)—China has made great achievements in its economic and technological co-operation with foreign countries over the past 10 years, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

By the end of last year, more than 60 Chinese companies had entered the international contract market.

Also, Chinese technical personnel in fields such as computer software and navigation have been working in foreign countries.

By the end of 1988 China had approved the establishment of 526 joint ventures, co-operative and solely Chinese-funded enterprises in 79 countries and regions, with contracts involving 1.9 billion U.S. dollars in investment. These enterprises are mainly engaged in industrial production and exploitation of natural resources, said the newspaper.

#### Labor Service Firms To Ease Unemployment

HK0509005589 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
5 Sep 89 p 1

[By Wen Jia]

[Text] Tens of thousands of labour service companies, a new species of employer in China, are expected to play a role in meeting the imminent unemployment problem in China.

Minister of Labour Ruan Chongwu told CHINA DAILY that the companies will assist the government in increasing job opportunities over the next few years.

During the last decade, more than one fifth of the working people in the country got their jobs through the help of these companies.

Set up by units to seek jobs for workers who have been laid off, the labour service companies contact collectively-owned businesses and offer employment information and technical training to the jobless.

The rising unemployment rate of the country, which was 2 percent earlier this year, poses a serious challenge to the government.

Ruan predicted that over the next seven years, 50 million people, or 7 to 8 million annually, will be seeking jobs. But many state owned units and enterprises, the main channel of employment, are cutting down rather than expanding their staffs.

"Labour service companies have become an important base in easing employment headaches," said the minister who recently assumed his office.

Despite a short history of 10 years, these labour service companies have found jobs for 14 million people, according to information from the ministry.

By the end of last year, 65,000 labour service companies and related organizations were operating across the country.

### Price Supervisors To Join Large Enterprises

OW0409065689 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0543 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Dalian, September 4 (XINHUA)—The Chinese State Administration of Commodity Prices has decided to send price supervisors to work in big enterprises in all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

This was learned at an ongoing national meeting on price control held in Dalian City, Liaoning Province.

The main tasks of the price supervisors will be to see if the enterprises strictly carry out the state price policy and regulations, and report back the opinions and demands of enterprises.

Serious breaches of the price policy and regulations will be directly dealt with by supervisors sent by the State Administration of Commodity Prices jointly with local price departments.

### Chemical Industry Increases Production, Profits

OW0409031489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0201 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)—China's chemical output value in the first seven months of this year totaled 41.52 billion yuan, 6.9 percent higher than in the same period last year, the "ECONOMIC DAILY" reported today.

Outputs of 13 chemical products under the state plan have hit the annual targets set by the chemical industry. Profits and taxes collected from chemical works at and above the county level increased by 17.8 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year, the paper said.

But the chemical industry is facing many problems, including insufficient supplies of coal, raw materials and electricity, and shortage of rail freight cars and operation funds for enterprises.

Gu Xiulian, minister of chemical industry, called on all workers in this field to tap their potential and redouble their efforts in a bid to bring this year's annual output value of chemical products to 71.7 billion yuan.

### Jilin Chemical Prepares Modernization Plan

HK0409030289 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
4 Sep 89 p 2

[By our staff reporter Yuan Zhou]

[Text] Jilin—China's oldest chemical production base, built with Soviet aid in the mid-1950s, has drawn up an ambitious plan to become China's "DuPont."

The Jilin Chemical Industrial Corporation (JCIC) which has 117,000 employees and with an annual output value of 2.72 billion yuan (\$731.1 million), is currently the ninth biggest enterprise in China in terms of production scale.

But Li Songcan, vice-president of the corporation, said there is a far cry between his corporation and the American DuPont which is the ninth biggest firm in the world.

"The number of the staff in DuPont is only twice ours, but its annual sales are more than 30 times those of our corporation," Li sighed.

He estimated that his corporation ranked the 200th among the major 300 chemical enterprises in the world.

JCIC's inspirational goal to catch up with DuPont will be realized through a series of measures including business mergers and upgrading technology, Li said.

This year, Li's firm has bought 12 chemical enterprises in Liaoyuan City at 75 million yuan (\$20.27 million), merged a 3,000-worker heavy machinery plant which had lost 20.67 million yuan (\$5.58 million).

In September 1987, the corporation merged 12 small chemical firms in Jilin City.

"After the merger, the corporation has been stronger and become a major national chemical conglomerate," Li said.

The other way to shorten the distance between JCIC and international chemical giants, is to improve its obsolete technologies.



Of the total production equipment in JCIC, 62 percent are at the technological standards of the 1950s and 25 percent at the standards of the 60s.

Since 1985, JCIC has invested 630 million yuan (\$170 million) in hundreds of technological renovation projects.

The corporation has imported technical know-how from West Germany, other Western countries and Japan.

While busy pushing sales of 50 kinds of products to more than 20 foreign countries, JCIC is also buying whole sets of equipment, spare parts, instruments necessary for the revamping of its old technologies from abroad.

Li said the future development of JCIC will be illustrated by the construction of two new plants capable of producing 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and 300,000 tons of ethylene a year.

### Urban Incomes Continue Steady Growth

OW0409070789 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0535 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)—The per capita cash income of urban residents in China has increased 12 times over the past four decades, according to figures recently issued by the State Statistics Bureau.

The annual income of each urban dweller went up in real terms at an annual rate of 1.7 percent before 1978, the year China launched its nationwide economic reform. And the annual increase rate jumped to seven percent in the 1978-88 period, statistics show.

The per capita income of urban residents averaged 1,269 yuan in real terms in 1988, doubling the 1978 figure.

### Ministry Reaffirms Rural Enterprise Policy

OW0409092289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0825 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)—China's recent decision to close a number of rural enterprises which consume too much energy and raw materials does not mean a change in its policy of boosting rural enterprises, according to the Ministry of Agriculture.

A spokesman for the ministry said here today that rural enterprises occupy a special position and play an important part in China's economic development.

According to statistics, the output value of these enterprises totalled 649.5 billion yuan (about 175.5 billion U.S. dollars) last year, accounting for 24 percent of China's total social product.

China has 18 million rural industrial enterprises employing 95.4 million surplus farmers, or 23.8 percent of the total rural labor force.

These enterprises delivered a total of 114.4 billion yuan (about 30.92 billion U.S. dollars) to the state in taxation and profits and obtained 8.02 billion U.S. dollars for the state in the last decade.

According to the spokesman, the development of rural industrial enterprises has offered jobs to farmers, enabled them become well-off and helped solve the problems of shortage of consumer goods and imbalance in the national economy.

Although rural industrial enterprises have made great contributions to society, there is still much room for improvement, the spokesman said. Included are dislocation and duplication of rural industrial enterprises, high consumption of energy and raw materials, poor quality products and severe pollution.

The spokesman noted that while closing less-efficient enterprises, the state will continue to encourage and support those with better economic results, and low energy and raw material consumption.

According to preliminary statistics, 19 provinces and municipalities have stopped or postponed construction of more than 10,000 capital projects for rural industries this year.

As a result of adjusting the product structure, the sales of products made by rural enterprises in the first six months of this year were up 30 percent on the same period of last year and their exports up 40.5 percent.

According to the spokesman, China is working out measures to rationalize the location of rural industrial enterprises.

## East Region

### Anhui Secretary Speaks on United Front Work

OW0809100089 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese  
7 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] The United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee convened a meeting of directors of united front work departments at the prefectural and city level from 4 to 5 August. During the meeting, the speeches given by Jiang Zemin and other central leaders at a forum with nonparty personages were conveyed, work experiences of the past 6 months were summed up and exchanged, the current situation of united front work in the province was analyzed, and arrangements for this work for the next 5 months were made. Emphasis during the discussion was placed on solving the question of understanding of the situation with regard to the entire united front and in terms of the policies for united front work; and calls were made to all to have a good picture of the situation, clearly understand their tasks, heighten their fighting spirit, and do their work well.

Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the meeting. He listened to suggestions and opinions and gave an important speech.

The provincial party committee secretary initially briefed the participants on how to carry out the four important tasks well in accordance with the guidance of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee, as well as on the few tasks to which the provincial party committee has been directing its attention.

Lu Rongjing said: During the past 10 years of reform, Jiangxi's united front work has yielded notable results with regard to economic construction; promoting and improving the systems of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the party; advancing the implementation of the policy of "one country, two systems"; implementing the policies on nationalities and religion; and safeguarding political stability and unity. We were able to score notable achievements in socialist construction because party committees at all levels strengthened united front work and joined with the various democratic parties, relevant mass organizations, and people of all walks of life to work for the common cause. Henceforth, our party will continue to uphold and expand the patriotic united front. The party's policies on united front work; on "one country, two systems"; on Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao; on nationalities, religion, Overseas Chinese affairs; and on intellectuals will remain unchanged. We must not doubt nor waver in our confidence in the line, principles, and policies on united front work, but rather uphold and expand the patriotic united front.

Lu Rongjing continued: Generally speaking, the various democratic parties and nonparty personages in our provinces demonstrated during the recent turmoil that they took the general interests into account. The united front was fairly stable. Many comrades and friends did a great

deal of work under very difficult circumstances, thereby truly demonstrating the spirit of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe." An important task of our united front work continues to be to uphold and improve the systems of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the party. There must be no wavering and relaxation with regard to this task. All localities and units must implement earnestly the "Report on Some Suggestions on Improving the Systems of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the Party" circulated by the provincial party committee at the beginning of this year, as well as "Some Suggestions on Actively Training and Selecting Nonparty Personages To Fill Government Positions at All Levels" circulated by the general office of the provincial party committee at the end of last year.

Lu Rongjing pointed out: United front work is an important part of the party's work. United front work departments are advisers and assistants to party committees on the united front, and serve as a bridge linking the party with democratic parties, relevant people's organizations, and people of all circles outside the party. United front work will yield even greater results only under the proper guidance of party committees. Party committees must strengthen their leadership over united front work further and include it as an important item on their agenda. They must give full play to the role of the united front; unite with various democratic parties, relevant people's organizations, and people of all walks of life without party affiliation; uphold the four cardinal principles; uphold reform and opening to the outside world; and work hard to realize socialist modernization.

Lu Rongjing emphatically pointed out that with the deepening of the reform of the economic and political structures, and with the gradual separation of party and government work, governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership over united front work by dividing the work among comrades and assigning special personnel to specific tasks.

### Anhui Secretary Stresses Party Discipline

OW0809055689 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 89

[Text] The Anhui provincial Discipline Inspection Commission held a meeting of secretaries of discipline inspection committees of various prefectures and cities throughout the province in Hefei from 8 to 11 August. The central topics of the meeting were implementing the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the the 13th CPC Central Committee and the decisions of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee on accomplishing a number of tasks in eliminating corruption, strengthening the investigation and handling of cases of violating party discipline, preserving fine party style with strict discipline, and insuring the implementation of the party's basic line.

The participants in the meeting studied the decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on accomplishing several tasks of great concern to the people; the opinions of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on strengthening discipline inspection work and the handling of cases of party discipline violations; and the circular and decision of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government on being honest in performing official duties and combatting corruption. The meeting disseminated a report on strengthening party discipline and handling cases of party discipline violations since the beginning of the year in this province, and on studying and making arrangements for the work of investigating and handling future cases.

The meeting was presided over by (Yang Zhengyi), deputy secretary of the provincial commission for inspecting discipline.

During the session, the provincial party committee Secretary Lu Rongjing spoke. Zhao Baoxing, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, delivered a talk on seriously enforcing party discipline and conscientiously investigating and handling cases of violating party discipline at the end of the session.

In his speech, Lu Rongjing pointed out: The convocation of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee was a turning point of our party. The whole party must take advantage of the current excellent opportunity to successfully implement the four major tasks put forward by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. To successfully implement the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we must combat corruption, be honest in performing official duties, and strengthen party building. The party's discipline inspection organizations are assuming a very important task. At this opportune time, discipline inspection organizations must rely on the whole party and the concerted efforts of the masses to improve discipline inspection work. We must use concrete action to implement the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and maintain a high degree of political unanimity with the party Central Committee. These are not abstract things. The core question is whether the whole party truly has firm confidence in the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the key person, and whether we can firmly adhere to the four cardinal principles. If we can solve this question of understanding, we can solve all other questions easily.

Lu Rongjing pointed out: In carrying out the work of promoting honesty in performing official duties and combatting corruption, we can solve various difficult problems as long as the leading groups themselves can be honest and effectively grasp and support the work of their immediate lower level. The key lies in our party committees. Party committees at various levels must sit

down to study what major and serious cases in their localities or departments must be handled in a conscientious manner in order of priority. The party's discipline inspection organization, as a commission or committee of the party, is not merely a department of the party. It is a leading group and an organization to enforce party discipline. It has the responsibility of guiding and coordinating the work of strengthening party discipline. In implementing the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we must have a high degree of ideological understanding and show determination in our actions. We should do more and speak less. At the current opportune time, we should achieve concrete results in carrying out discipline inspection work, building the party, investigating and handling major and serious cases, and combatting corruption within the party.

Through discussion, the meeting pointed out: Currently, the entire party is implementing the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and seriously carrying out the four major tasks put forward by the plenary session. The four major tasks are all directly related to the work of discipline inspection organizations.

It pointed out: To implement the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and decisions of the party Central Committee on accomplishing certain tasks of great concern to the people, discipline inspection organizations of the party at various levels in the province must make up their minds to keep to the policy of placing high demands on party members currently and in the future, and strictly investigate and handle cases of violating party discipline. In particular, we must concentrate on investigating and handling cases of violating the party's political discipline and on combatting corruption. We must lay stress on this work. First of all, we must strictly investigate and handle those who took part in the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion, and cases of seriously violating the party's political discipline, in order to insure a high degree of political unanimity within the party. Various discipline inspection organizations should work in coordination with organizational departments of various party committees, and should consider the internal cleanup as a major task this year. We should seriously check the attitude and performances of party organizations and members, especially of leading party members during the period of turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion. If we find cases of resisting and opposing the party Central Committee's decision on stopping turmoil and quelling counterrevolutionary rebellion and serious violations of party discipline, we must investigate and handle them in a serious manner. We must resolutely punish those who should be punished according to party discipline, and cancel their party membership in those more serious cases. Those who violated criminal law should be punished by judicial organizations in accordance with the law. In handling cases of violating the party's political discipline, we must take a firm attitude,

be resolute in our action, and should not be indulgent to their mistakes. On the other hand, we should be conscientious and prudent, handle those cases in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, and correctly implement the party's policy. We should attach importance to proof, investigation, and study. Those cases should be handled and punished strictly in accordance with the procedures and limits of authority of punishing party members and party organizations.

At the same time, it is imperative to combat corruption resolutely. We should seriously investigate and punish corrupt party members. We should currently lay stress on investigating cases of graft, accepting bribes, speculation, and profiteering; and serious cases of party members seeking private interests by abusing their power and serious bureaucratism. In particular, we should grasp the investigation and handling of major and serious cases. We should all the more pay attention to grasping cases with the involvement of the party's leading cadres, which have a great impact on society and are bitterly hated by the masses. Discipline inspection committees at various levels must seriously handle the cases of corruption and violating party discipline by party members and cadres exposed by the people in recent years in order of priority. They should waste no time in investigating those cases. Serious cases should be placed on file for investigation and punishment. Regarding those past cases which were undecided or not handled following investigation, including certain cases which could not be handled due to various reasons at that time, we must wind them up now. As to cases being investigated, we should handle them carefully and wind up those cases in a prompt manner. We must not delay in handling those cases.

The meeting called on discipline inspection organizations at various levels to raise their understanding in cases of violating party discipline to a new high level, be resolute in handling those cases, closely supervise the work of their immediate lower level units, increase working efficiency, and speed up the handing of those cases. [words indistinct]

The meeting also called on various discipline inspection organizations to implement conscientiously Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important instruction on party building, to fully understand the significance and urgency of strengthening the building of a fine party style, and to take effective measures to improve it. First, we should strengthen the ideological education of the broad masses of party members and raise their quality. [words indistinct] discipline inspection organizations at various levels should, in the light of the actual situation in various localities, formulate their own work plan to fulfill the requirement of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee on keeping honest, combatting corruption, and fostering a fine party style.

### Shandong Secretary, Governor Visit Schools

SK0801064780 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] On the morning of 7 September, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor; Ma Zhongcai, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the provincial party committee; Zhai Yongbo, mayor of Jinan City; and responsible persons of relevant departments went to the provincial Political and Legal Cadres' Management Institute and the provincial Experimental Middle School respectively to extend greetings, and held cordial talks with the representatives of outstanding teachers and administrative staff.

At the Political and Legal Cadres' Management Institute, Comrades Jiang Chunyun and Ma Zhongcai visited its new school buildings and heard briefings given by its responsible comrade on the progress in ideological and professional work. Comrade Jiang Chunyun praised the institute for its efforts in maintaining strict management; its firm and clear-cut stand in maintaining unity with the party Central Committee during the period of suppression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion; and its conscientious efforts to organize teachers and students to conduct study, set high standards and strict demands, and think things over in a realistic manner to summarize experiences after the period. He pointed out: Through the recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion, the entire party—both higher and lower levels, departments at all levels, and all trades should think things over in line with the guidelines of the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee; summarize experiences and lessons; and improve their work. Through the recent turmoil, institutes of higher learning should thoroughly clarify whether they want to train socialist successors or bourgeois successors. They should intensify the education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, modern history, party history, laws and discipline, school spirit, school regulation, and school discipline; arm the students with Marxist theory to enable them to foster a correct world outlook and outlook on life; and take the four requirements as important criteria to judge whether their students are qualified.

At the provincial Experimental Middle School, Zhao Zhihao and Zhai Yongbo earnestly heard briefings by its leaders and teachers on reforms in teaching. Zhao Zhihao affirmed its achievements in adhering to the socialist educational orientation to impart knowledge and educate people. He particularly praised the school for its persistent efforts to stand fast at its post and maintain good teaching order during the period of turmoil and Beijing rebellion. Zhao Zhihao also offered specific suggestions to the school, urging it to summarize conscientiously the experiences in training a new generation of people with good moral, intellectual qualities, and physical qualities; conduct investigations and study on strengthening ideological and political work; make



middle school history courses successful; and intensify the education on patriotism to enable the masses of students to cherish an ardent love for the party and socialism, and to become the constructors and successors of the socialist cause who are both red and experts.

### Central-South Region

#### Guangdong Propaganda, Ideological Conference Ends

HK0809043189 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] The provincial propaganda and ideological work conference concluded in Guangzhou today.

Provincial party committee and government leaders Lin Ruo, Ye Xuanping Xie Fei, Huang Hao, and Lu Zhonghe attended this morning's session.

The meeting emphasized the necessity for continuing to study in depth the fourth plenary session guidelines and important speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping; extensively conducting education in upholding the four cardinal principles and combatting bourgeois liberalization; strengthening the study of, propaganda for, and research of Marxist theory; straightening out the marketing of books, newspapers, and audio and video tapes; and purifying the public media and ideological and cultural environments.

The meeting called on party committees at different levels of the province to attach great importance to ideological work; strengthen the organization of the contingent of workers engaged in propaganda and ideological work; boost propaganda and ideological work; give full play to the role of our political advantages; and make great contributions to the province's reform, opening up, and socialist spiritual civilization.

Provincial party committee Secretary Lin Ruo, Deputy Secretary and Governor Ye Xuanping, and Deputy Secretary Xie Fei all delivered important speeches at the meeting. Lin Ruo specially emphasized in his speech the importance of promoting ideological and political work. He said: One of the lessons we have drawn from the recent turmoil and rebellion is that we have failed to uphold consistently the four cardinal principles, to stress ideological and political work, and to combat bourgeois liberalization in the past decade. Party committees at all levels must learn from this lesson; strengthen leadership over propaganda and ideological work in real earnest; build up a strong contingent of propaganda and ideological workers; [words indistinct] conduct education in the one-central-task and two-basic-points principle; adhere to the four cardinal principles; fight bourgeois liberalization; occupy ideological and cultural positions in the urban and rural areas with socialist ideology; and cultivate people of a new type who are educated and have lofty ideals, moral integrity, and a strong sense of discipline.

#### Guangdong Governor Meets Taiwan Scholars

HK0409093089 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Governor Ye Xuanping and Vice Governor Lu Zhonghe met with Hsieh Hsueh-hsien, director general of the Young China Party in Taiwan and first vice president of the Alliance for the Unification of China, and his party on the afternoon of 1 September. Ye Xuanping and Mr Hsieh Hsueh-hsien had a cordial and friendly talk. He briefed the guests on what Guangdong Province had achieved in the implementation of the reform and opening up policy, and on the rectification and improvement principle as well as in its economic construction. Mr Hsieh Hsueh-hsien said: The day before yesterday when I returned to my native place Nanhai, I saw many new houses in the rural areas, and the living standards of peasants have greatly improved. I am gratified at the successes. Ye Xuanping said he hoped Taiwan compatriots will often return to the mainland to have a look.

Meanwhile, on the morning of 1 September Hsieh Hsueh-hsien and his party were invited to Zhongshan University where they held discussions with experts and scholars and exchanged academic views. He hoped that experts and scholars of the two sides would be able to exchange visits to promote mutual understanding.

#### Guangdong SEZ Presses Anticorruption Fight

HK0709143389 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Shenzhen City has been carrying out a general operation against corruption. From January to August, the city's bureau of supervision investigated and handled more than 200 cases of economic crimes, of which more than 80 were major and important ones. The value of money confiscated in the process of investigation into cases of violation of discipline exceeded 100 million yuan. Fifteen cadres at the bureau level, 31 cadres at the office level, and 199 cadres at and below the section level were found involved in corruption cases.

Earlier this year, according to the instructions by the city party committee and the city government, the Shenzhen City's bureau of supervision started the operation by investigating cases concerning the capital construction and financial sectors which were hard to deal with. Four cases of economic crimes involving the capital construction sector and five cases concerning inappropriate granting of loans in exchange for personal benefits were cracked.

Following the issuance of the circular by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the issuance of the notice of the State Commission of Supervision, and the promulgation of the city's policy on fighting corruption, the city's bureau of supervision has stepped up propaganda for the policy, and has made greater efforts to educate and redeem those who were involved in economic offenses. By the end of August, a

total of 34 individuals had given themselves up to the city's Ministry of Supervision.

### Henan Arrests Three Prodemocracy Students

HK0809082889 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0821 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, Sept 8 (AFP)—Three students have been arrested in central China for their part in the pro-democracy movement, an issue of the HENAN LEGAL DAILY seen Friday said.

Ling Shengli, Zhang Wei and Liu Feng were arrested August 11 in Zhengzhou, the capital of Henan Province, the newspaper said in its August 30 issue.

Mr. Ling, a 21-year-old law student, was said to have founded two illegal organizations, the Autonomous Union of Zhengzhou Universities and Colleges and the Autonomous Committee of Zhengzhou University, of which he was chairman.

The paper said he had organized demonstrations, distributed tracts and "spread rumors" by means of a radio station he created, the "Democratic Voice of the University."

Zhang Wei, 24, was a journalism student at Zhengzhou who had "slandered" party and government leaders in speeches, the paper said, adding that he had also founded a radio station to disseminate "reactionary propaganda."

Liu Feng, a 19-year-old medical student, was said to have been a leader in the autonomous union. The paper said he had organized demonstrations and led a group of 100 students to Tiananmen Square in Beijing.

Mr. Liu also allegedly injured a university official when he and 300 other people launched an assault on his university's administrative office.

Independent student organizations were formed this past spring throughout China to support the pro-democracy movement. They were officially banned after the army crushed the movement on June 4.

Since then, eight students on a list of most-wanted student leaders have been arrested along with thousands of other people.

Another student, 25-year-old Zhang Weiping of the Fine Arts Academy in Hangzhou, was given nine years in jail for "counter-revolutionary propaganda" after reporting on demonstrations in the eastern Chinese city to the Voice of America, the U.S. government short-wave radio service.

### Hunan's Chen Bangzhu Stresses Family Planning

HK0809011789 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Governor Chen Bangzhu pointed out at a provincial family planning work conference in Changde on 7 September: All localities must step up grass-roots

building to improve the level of family planning work, and strive to attain the province's population control target.

The CPC Central Committee and State Council have demanded that the country's population should not exceed about 1.2 billion by the end of the century. Hunan's population should not exceed 68 million then. In accordance with this demand, the province's average annual population growth in the next 11 years must drop from the current 1 million to about 700,000. This is a very arduous task.

Chen Bangzhu said that the most outstanding problem currently in family planning in Hunan is weak grass-roots work. He demanded that all localities put the organs on a sound basis, augment the forces, further strengthen the building of grass-roots organizations, further strengthen grass-roots ideological work, and extensively launch propaganda and education on the population issue to ensure that the masses will clearly understand the seriousness of this issue and strengthen their sense of urgency regarding population control. [passage omitted]

### 83 Economic Criminals Surrender in Hunan

HK0409093789 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Since the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate issued a circular urging corruption, bribe-taking, and profiteering criminals to surrender themselves within a definite time, and the state Ministry of Supervision proclaimed a notice calling on functionaries in government organs to make a clean breast of their problems relating to corruption and bribery on their own initiative within a set time, 83 economic criminals in our province have surrendered themselves to law enforcement departments, and a small number of functionaries of government organ have confessed their crimes to supervision departments.

In order to further implement the two notices, the working committee of government organs directly under the provincial authorities and the provincial people's government general office jointly held a meeting yesterday morning. Entrusted by Governor Chen Bangzhu, provincial people's government Secretary-General (Lu Huiyun) made a speech at the meeting. [passage omitted]

### Southwest Region

#### Liu Zhengwei Article Views Guizhou Development

HK0709122789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
28 Aug 89 p 4

[Article by Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei and Governor Wang Chaowen: "Strive for Prosperity and Develop Guozhou"]

[Text] How should we understand Guizhou? Different angles lead to different viewpoints. Li Bai, the great Tang

Dynasty poet, wrote: "This land is so vast that it will take ages to travel across." But Liu Ji in the Ming Dynasty predicted: "The south of the lower reaches of Chang Jiang is rich in water resources whereas Yunnan and Guizhou are full of mountains; 500 years later, Yunnan and Guizhou will be superior to this southern region." Now some people frequently say: "This land is too hilly that no one can even find a level area on it; the people here are so poor that they do not even have three cents." But Dong Biwu, a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation, made the following remarks in praise of Guizhou after visiting the province: "Insofar as natural resources are concerned, the 'land of abundance' lies here." These viewpoints are different from each other, but each has its own merit.

We refer to Guizhou's history and development level when we talk about its poverty. Before liberation, the people had no means of livelihood under the cruel exploitation of reactionary rule. Tremendous changes took place in Guizhou after the founding of New China. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, new situations have appeared one after another every year. In 1988 the province's gross social output value, its gross industrial and agricultural output value, its national income, and its local revenues increased respectively by 10.78 times, 10.62 times, 6.62 times, and 20.19 times over 1952; and respectively by 1.41 times, 1.37 times, 1.42 times, and 3.15 times over 1978. Following the sustained development of production, marked improvements have been made in the material and cultural life of the urban and rural people. Guizhou was where fierce battles occurred during the Red Army's Long March. Veteran comrades who visit this province are all astonished by the great changes here. Railways, highways, waterways, and air routes extend in all directions. This was unimaginable in the old days when the province was full of passes difficult to traverse. Space flight, aviation, and electronic industrial bases that have sprung up in the mountains keep reminding us of the old days when people engaged in slash-and-burn farming. The magnificent picture drawn on this poor soil by the Guizhou people under the leadership of the party portrays the tremendous superiority of socialism. A review of history enables us to understand that the province's achievements in its 40 years of construction have surpassed all previous achievements made over last several centuries. A lateral comparison suggests that we should have the sense of crisis and urgency in catching up with other provinces. There are still quite a number of poor counties in the province. Its industrial growth rate is still below the country's average. Taken as a whole, Guizhou is still very poor.

We refer to Guizhou's potential and development prospects when we talk about its prosperity. This vast land is under development and rich in resources, including abundant mineral resources, all kinds of biological resources, water resources, and gorgeous scenery for tourism, which all constitute the province's unique superiority in resources. The province's deposits of 15 kinds

of mineral products rank among the first five in the country. The composition of resources is good, so it is easy to produce comprehensive results from these resources. Geographically, the province borders on Sichuan, Yunnan, Hunan, and Guangxi, and is close to important ports along the Nanhai coast. It is possible to turn the province into a southern energy base and a hinterland region for economic exchanges between the eastern and western parts of the country. Following the development of the open policy, Guizhou will open its gate to Indochina and the entire Southeast Asia through Yunnan and Guangxi. There are promising prospects for the province. Guizhou's tomorrow will be a prosperous tomorrow.

The problem facing us is how to turn potential into actual strength, and hope into reality. Guizhou will invigorate itself by comprehensively developing its resources. For a short-term purpose, the province will do a good job in agriculture and will gradually improve its self-reliance in grain. It will control its population growth, strengthen its ecological construction, and develop its leading industries, resources, and products, which include the energy industry, the raw materials industry, the coal industry, water resources, as well as phosphorus, aluminum, and iron alloy products. It will pay attention to the machinery and electronic industries so as to bring into play the strong points of its base for national defense science, technology, and industry. In this way, apart from being able to preserve its own development stamina, it will also become an important force supporting coastal areas in their development and the country's modernization.

While he was alive, beloved Premier Zhou Enlai once encouraged us: "There are beautiful mountains and rivers in Guizhou, which enjoys a pleasant weather and is rich in resources. The people here are hard-working. In socialist construction, Guizhou will catch up with the rest of the country and have bright prospects as long as the people of all nationalities in the province unite and work hard under the leadership of the CPC." At a time when the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee is being put into effect and the country is ushering in its 40th founding anniversary, reviewing Premier Zhou's ardent expectations has made us feel the heavy tasks we undertake on a tortuous road ahead. Guizhou is where people of various nationalities live in compact communities. Freeing the province from poverty will be a protracted battle. So we are required to unite closer and work harder. The 31 million people of all nationalities in Guizhou will unite as one, surmount all difficulties, and forge ahead along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics pointed out by the party. "Even a thoroughbred horse cannot gallop 10 steps at one leap; if an inferior horse travels 1 thousand miles, it is only through perseverance." We firmly believe that Guizhou will one day become "prosperous" and leave poverty and backwardness to the historical records.

### Sichuan Governor Discusses Rural Enterprises

HK0809015789 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Governor Zhang Haoruo stressed at a provincial conference on township and town enterprises on 7 September that it is necessary to study seriously and implement the spirit of the fourth plenary session and Comrade Xiaoping's important speech, study the current new conditions and problems regarding these enterprises, unify thinking, brace spirits, and do a good job in readjustment.

Last year the output value of Sichuan's township and town enterprises accounted for 42.8 percent of total rural social output value and 33 percent of total industrial and agricultural output value. The output value of these enterprises has exceeded 16 percent of total agricultural output value [figures as heard]. In addition, the enterprises have made contributions in opening up new rural employment opportunities, increasing state revenue and the peasants' incomes, and so on. Output value of these enterprises from January to August this year showed an increase of 19.6 percent over the same period last year.

Governor Zhang Haoruo said that developing township and town enterprises has been the party's consistent policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and has also been Comrade Deng Xiaoping's consistent thinking. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important speech on township and town enterprises has pointed out the orientation for readjusting these enterprises. We must understand it fully and correctly, and resolutely implement it.

Governor Zhang Haoruo stressed: We must seek truth from facts; we must certainly not protect every township and town enterprise, nor close them all down. We must guard against one-sidedness, and avoid stirring up a wind and comprehensively throwing the enterprises into gloomy depression. We must readjust their structure in accordance with the state policy and in line with Sichuan realities. We must stabilize the policies. The current policies should be continuously implemented, except for those that do not accord with the regulations of the central and provincial authorities.

The party and government at all levels must strengthen leadership and coordinate the relationships between all sectors. The township and town enterprise personnel should brace their spirits, do a good job in readjustment, and strive for new achievements in these enterprises.

### Sichuan Leaders Attend Anniversary Concert

HK0809015589 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Excerpts] A grand concert entitled "Echoes of History" was staged in the new gymnasium in Chengdu on the evening of 7 September to open the curtain on the province's celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. [passage omitted] Present at the

function were leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in Chengdu, including Yang Rudai, Wan Haifeng, Feng Yuanwei, Xu Mengxia, He Haoju, Xie Shijie, Cao Qingze, Xu Chuan, Gao Shuchun, Song Baorui, Kang Zhenhuang, Pu Haiqing, and Xiao Huaishu. [passage omitted]

### North Region

#### Manual Labor Ordered for Beijing Students

OW0809084489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0547 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)—The Beijing municipal government has decided to introduce manual labor courses in all secondary schools, colleges and universities in the capital.

According to a decision announced by Vice-Mayor Lu Yucheng yesterday on behalf of the municipal government and municipal committee of the Chinese Communist Party, all schools are required to co-operate with factories in getting students to indulge in regular manual labor.

The decision also demands that all the municipal officials, including vice-mayors and Standing Committee members of the municipal party committee, establish regular contacts with a college or a university. Previously only primary and middle schools were contacted by them regularly.

The decision requires schools at all levels give first priority to education in ethics and the municipal government will annually reward schools, collectives and teachers considered to have done outstanding work in moral education.

The decision promises to basically wipe out illiteracy in the Chinese capital in the next three years, and for this the municipal government will earmark an additional 400,000 yuan each year mainly for poor mountain regions on the outskirts of the municipality.

The decision also indicates more expenditure on educational undertakings, increased stipends for normal colleges and more houses for teachers.

Meanwhile, more than 1,400 teachers were honored at a meeting held at the Great Hall of the People yesterday to mark Teacher's Day which falls September 10, today's "BEIJING DAILY" reported.

#### Beijing's Li Ximing on Fighting Corruption

SK0809044589 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese  
18 Aug 89 pp 1,2

[Text] A few days ago, the joint meeting on strengthening law and discipline held by the municipal party committee discussed the notice issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on "urging the elements guilty of corruption, bribery, and



profiteering to turn themselves in and to confess frankly their crimes within a specific time limit." At the meeting, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, pointed out: This is an important measure which the central authorities have adopted in the course of implementing the "decision" on doing seven things of the masses' concern in the near future, and is one of the important measures for deeply conducting the improvement and rectification campaign in the economic sphere, adhering to the four cardinal principles, and strengthening the building of spiritual civilization. He called on the party committees at all levels throughout the municipality, and all localities, departments, and units to study conscientiously and implement deeply the important notice issued by "the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate"; do a good job in conducting propaganda and mobilization work among the masses; conduct activities on exposing and reporting crimes; and use policies to move and inspire criminals guilty of corruption, bribery, and profiteering to turn themselves in and to confess frankly their crimes within a specific time limit to receive a lenient treatment.

Comrade Li Ximing said: Resolutely fighting corruption, and struggling against corruption, bribery, profiteering, and other serious criminal activities in the economic sphere is an important task put forward at the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. This campaign has won the support of both the people and the party. This is also a major issue having a bearing on whether reform and economic development can proceed normally or not, and whether we have realistically adhered to the four cardinal principles. We have stressed the necessity of strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The key to achieving this is to uphold the four cardinal principles in the course of reform and opening up. Upholding the four cardinal principles is a concrete term rather than an abstract one. During the past 10 years, we persisted in the principle of reform and opening up, promoted the development of productive forces, and succeeded in enabling our country to achieve success in its economic work which attracted worldwide attention. This is a fact which we should not have any doubts about. At the same time, we should sober-mindedly recognize that in the course of reform and opening up, some serious corrupt phenomena have also emerged in the course of developing the socialist commodity economy. Some people engaged in corruption, bribery, and profiteering, and recklessly carried out criminal activities in the economic sphere, of which a considerably large number of cases were major or appalling ones. Some people embezzled nearly several hundred thousand yuan, and some units gained scores of millions from profiteering. Criminal activities have intruded into many aspects of our economic and social life. From the leading organs to grass-roots units, there are morally degenerated leading cadres and persons who abused their powers and positions to seek personal gain.

There are also some so-called "able persons," degenerates, and dregs in society. They collaborated from within

with outside forces and established ties with persons inside and outside; their organs to engage recklessly in cheating, theft, profiteering, and other criminal activities. These corrupt phenomena have disrupted the order of the socialist commodity economy, harmed the socialist economic foundation, and interfered with reform and opening up. They are one of the factors causing corrupt social habits and social unrest which we must not belittle.

Comrade Li Ximing emphatically pointed out: Dealing blows to criminal activities in the economic sphere is one of the important anti-corruption tasks. A success in this struggle will help improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, develop reform and opening up, further enhance the prestige of the party among the masses, and guarantee the implementation of the four cardinal principles in all spheres. He put forward several demands and expressed hope that all participants would conscientiously attend to this work.

First, the party committee should strengthen leadership over the work of dealing blows to criminal activities in the economic sphere. From the date the "notice" was issued to 31 October, there are only 2 and 1/2 months left. We have lots of hard work to do. The party committees at all levels should organize cadres and the masses to study conscientiously the "notice." We should analyze and study the manifestations of unlawful economic activities in each specific locality, trade, and unit, and formulate plans for implementing the "notice." He stressed: During the next 2 and a 1/2 months, we should carry out two major tasks. The first task is to publicize the notice and mobilize the people to study the notice; and the second is to carry out the policies.

We should do more purposeful work among the important departments and key persons in order to make a breakthrough in this work. It is necessary to strengthen ties with judicial organs and harmonize the relations between the judicial departments and the law enforcement departments. Special attention should be paid to grasping policies and managing things in line with the law. In connection with our efforts to deal blows to criminal activities in the economic sphere, we should conduct the improvement and rectification campaign, eliminate the corrupt phenomena in our own trade and units, and block the loopholes of law violations and crimes. Recently, the municipality as a whole has much work to do. The party committees at all levels should make overall arrangements and give consideration to all spheres of work. The municipal authorities will formulate specific plans and hold meetings to make arrangements. All districts, counties, and bureaus should step up their efforts to study these plans and carry out their work.

Second, we should resolutely implement the policy of combining punishment with leniency, and giving lenient treatment to those who confess their crimes frankly and strict punishment to those who refuse to do so. In investigating and handling economic cases, we should

persist in using facts as the basis and the law as the criterion, and in implementing the principle that all citizens are equal before the law. All those who violate the criminal law and whose acts constitute a crime should be called to account. Those who turn themselves in and those who confess their crimes frankly and do a meritorious deed should be given lenient treatment. All judicial departments and all districts, counties, bureaus, and units should do a good job in receiving those who frankly confess their crimes, and should ensure that they have organizations to receive them and that the work will be done in a good manner. At the same time, we should attend to the work of receiving those who report and expose the crimes of other people. The judicial departments should prepare a number of typical cases which can manifest the policy of punishment and leniency, resolutely punish those whose acts constitute a crime but refuse to confess their crimes, strictly implement policies, and give lenient treatment to those who turn themselves in and frankly confess their crimes within a specific time limit. The administrative, law, and discipline enforcement departments and the party's discipline inspection organs should know well the policy limit for handling cases of law and discipline violations in line with the spirit of the "notice."

Third, we should do a good job in publicizing the notice and mobilizing the masses to implement the notice. From now on, we should extensively publicize the "notice," so that it will be known to all. All mass media should unceasingly stress this work and open special columns to create a momentum. It is necessary to publicize the significance of the notice; the relevant policies and laws, typical cases of lenient treatment and strict punishment; and good experiences, units, persons, and deeds emerging in the struggle of dealing blows to economic crimes. All trades, professions, and units should widely create public opinion and carry out effective ideological and political work. The judicial departments should organize judicial cadres to explain extensively the notice to the masses. All in all, we should create a strong propaganda force, let the broad masses of people understand policies, exert a strong pressure on criminals, influence them, and make those who put up a desperate struggle find it difficult to continue their crimes.

Comrade Li Ximing stressed at the end of his speech: The central authorities recently decided to attach primary importance to successfully carry out seven things which the masses are much concerned with, and six things which the municipal party committee has urged the members of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and vice municipal mayors to do. We should conscientiously implement these things one by one, uphold the four cardinal principles in a better manner, persist in reform and opening up, and push the socialist modernization drive forward.

### State Councillor Chen Tours Inner Mongolia

OW0709145889 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0930 GMT 7 Sep 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] State Councillor Chen Junsheng, during a recent inspection tour of Inner Mongolia's agriculture and animal husbandry, stressed: The decade-long reform has brought about an increasing trend in agricultural and animal husbandry production. In keeping up and continuing to develop this trend, we should, most of all, stabilize the various reform policies currently in effect.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the household contract responsibility system has been widely implemented in Inner Mongolia's agricultural and animal husbandry production. Under the system, each household may contract publicly owned grassland for management, and livestock is priced and raised by each household which owns it. This management method has stimulated the development of agriculture and animal husbandry.

In recent years, Inner Mongolia has also developed a suitable scale of management and specialized production in agriculture and animal husbandry on the basis of the household contract responsibility system and the voluntary participation by the masses. As a result, the region's total grain output reached 7.385 million kg last year, a record figure. At the end of last June, there were 47 million heads of livestock in Inner Mongolia. The output value of animal husbandry, calculated on the basis of constant prices of 1980, has increased by 88.8 percent over the past 4 years. Income of the herdsmen has increased from 650 yuan in 1985 to 850 yuan.

During the inspection tour, Chen Junsheng fully affirmed these achievements. He said: We must stabilize the various reform policies currently in force. Any reform measure that has proved effective in the course of practice should not be changed. In introducing a suitable scale of management, it is necessary to respect the wishes of the masses in expanding the scale and efficiency of management on a voluntary basis by the masses, in the course of time, and in keeping with practical needs. Under no circumstance should a suitable management scale be forcibly introduced.

### Tianjin Political, Legal Work Conference Opens

SK0509013189 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO  
in Chinese 8 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] The political and legal work conference sponsored by the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee opened at the cadres' club on the morning of 7 August.

The tasks for the conference are to take the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speeches as a guidance, further unify thinking and upgrade the

understanding of the guidelines, sum up work experiences, analyze the situation, study new situations and new problems, and help the political and legal front arrange work tasks for the present and near future. The conference will last for 3 days.

Attending the conference are municipal leading Comrades Liu Jinfeng, Lu Xuezheng, Li Yuan, Lu Huansheng, Liao Canhui, Wang Yongchen, and Tao Yimin.

Lu Xuezheng, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and secretary of the political and legal committee under the municipal party committee, delivered a report entitled "Implement the Guidelines of the Fourth Plenary Session, Strengthen Political and Legal Work, and Consolidate and Develop the Municipality's Stable Situation."

Responsible persons of the municipal public security bureau, the municipal People's Procuratorate, the municipal Higher People's Court, the municipal judicial bureau, and the municipal state security bureau respectively made speeches at the meeting.

The opening meeting summed up the municipality's public security work done over the past year. The meeting maintained: Since the political and legal work conference of the municipal party committee last year, the political and legal departments at various levels across the municipality have done a lot of work and made great achievements in implementing the guidelines of the conference and the requirements as set forth at the conference under the leadership of the party committees and the governments at various levels. Over the last year, the municipality has made new progress in the political and legal work, and the situation has greatly been changed. In particular, the student unrest and the turmoil that took place last April developed into the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. In the political struggle, and in face of the severe test and the complicated situation, the broad masses of public security cadres, policemen, Armed Police officers, and men throughout the municipality worked arduously, and made great contributions to stabilizing the situation in Tianjin. The work tasks completed over the last year were principally as follows: When Beijing's student unrest, turmoil, and counterrevolutionary rebellion spread to Tianjin, our municipal public security department resolutely enforced the instructions of the central authorities and the municipal party committee, effectively checked the turmoil, and maintained a stable social order. The public security organs at various levels continued to implement the principle of "strictly dealing blows to criminal offenders," and successively conducted municipal-wide and district-wide struggles on several occasions. Proceeding from the overall situation of stabilizing the situation, eliminating corruption, and promoting the improvement of administrative honesty, the procuratorial organs at various levels have constantly attached importance to the struggle against corruption and bribery; and they have vigorously carried out the work of reporting, investigating, and handling economic

criminal cases related to corruption and bribery. To enhance the overall social functions for guarding against economic crimes, all districts, counties, and departments further mobilized social forces to promote ceaselessly the overall improvement of social order. According to the municipal plan for popularizing the general knowledge on law, we intensely conducted training on the legal system, further strengthen the trials of civil and economic cases, and provided various legal services. On the basis of reviewing the work done over the past year, the meeting also summed up work experiences.

The opening meeting pointed out: The municipality's public order is generally good and stable. In particular, the decisive victory in quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing and checking the turmoil in Tianjin played a key role in stabilizing the overall situation. However, we must clearly understand that the struggle is far from over. According to the instructional guidelines of the central authorities, and in line with the municipality's actual conditions, the major tasks for political and legal work at present and in the near future are to take the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches as guidance, to work for serving the four great tasks as set forth by the central authorities, to bring functions into full play, to thoroughly and resolutely deal blows to counterrevolutionaries, to deal strictly blows to serious criminal offenders and economic criminals, to enhance the overall social functions for guarding against criminal activities, to safeguard effectively social stability, and to consolidate and develop the municipality's stable situation.

The opening meeting also set forth specific requirements for strengthening party building, for the construction of the ranks of cadres among public security departments, and for enhancing the party's leadership over the political and legal work.

## Northeast Region

### Heilongjiang Holds News Briefing on Court Notice

SK0709061189 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] The province held a news briefing in Harbin on the afternoon of 2 September on implementing the notice of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on having grafters, bribe takers, and speculators give themselves up within a given time.

The news briefing was presided over by Gao Taifu, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee.

Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, said: After the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate issued the notice, our province has conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the notice and has made initial



achievements. As of 1 September, 52 grafters and bribe takers across the province surrendered themselves to the procuratorial organs; confessed their crimes, involving 715,000 yuan of illicit money; and returned 540,000 yuan of stolen money. Of this, 19 grafters and bribe takers committed crimes, each involving more than 10,000 yuan.

Jia Chengwen said: According to the guidelines of the notice, the procuratorial organs have not taken coercive measures for detaining and arresting those who confessed their crimes. After clearly investigating the facts, the procuratorial organs leniently handled them according to law. So far, the procuratorial organs across the province have collected evidence on more than 2,000 criminals.

Bai Jingfu, director of the provincial Public Security Department, said: So far, the provincial Public Security Department has made an arrangement for calling on public security organs at various levels to regard the implementation of the notice as a task of prominent importance and firmly attending to it; has concentrated powerful bodies on investigating major and appalling cases; has dispatched sub-teams to arrest escaped criminals; and has taken a policy offensive for urging them to confess their crimes and expose clues for economic crimes.

Tang Lanting, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, emphatically explained relevant policies and rules as defined in the notice. He said: The criminals who give themselves up to the procuratorial organs, frankly confess their crimes, positively return their illicit money, or make contributions to informing against offenders should be handled leniently according to the relevant regulations of the criminal law. Those who refuse to give themselves up to the procuratorial organs or confess their crimes, destroy evidence, divert illicit money and goods, shield each other, establish offensive and defensive alliance, and escape to avoid punishment should be handled strictly.

#### **Jilin Secretary Holds Forum With Shenzhen Group**

*SK0609114889 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 4 Sep 89*

[Text] The Shenzhen City government economic delegation led by Comrade Li Hao, secretary of the Shenzhen City party committee and mayor of the city, and Comrade (Li Guangzhen), vice mayor of the city, visited our province's Changchun and Jilin Cities on 31 August and 1 September. He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, Wang Zhongyu, provincial governor, and Gao Wen and Wang Yunkun, provincial vice governors, held a forum with all the comrades of the delegation to explore ways to further develop lateral economic cooperation between the province and the city. Responsible comrades of the economic departments of both sides held specific discussions on matters concerning the economic and technological cooperation in relevant projects, and some initial agreements of

intent were reached, which will be officially put into effect after full preparations by the province and the city. Both sides conducted study on Shenzhen City's providing funds and technical assistance to Jilin Province in the later's import of funds, establishment of Chinese-foreign joint ventures and cooperative enterprises, and exclusively foreign-funded enterprises, development of the export-oriented economy, and new and technical transformation projects.

Jilin Province abounds with natural resources, and has a fairly solid foundation for industrial and agricultural production. Both sides also studied ways for Jilin Province to provide support to Shenzhen City in the areas of raw material supply, development of refined industrial chemicals, [words indistinct], and development of livestock breeding. (?Both sides) hoped that they would develop their won advantages, and (?achieve greater development) in the imports of technology, trained personnel and funds, [words indistinct], and lateral cooperation in the development of resources [words indistinct].

During its stay in our province, the delegation also held (?discussions) with the party committees, governments, and relevant departments of Changchun and Jilin Cities, and visited Jilin University, [words indistinct], the Changchun No 1 Motor Vehicle Plant, and (Kuancheng) winery.

#### **Secretary He Praises Jilin Chemical**

*SK0801062580 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[“Excerpts” of speech by He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, at the provincial on-the-spot meeting on learning from the Jilin Chemical Industrial Corporation, which was broadcast in a special program by the station on 7 September]

[Text] In his speech, Comrade He Zhukang urged various localities to learn from the Jilin Chemical Industrial Corporation by regarding the study as an important measure in implementing the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

In his speech, he stated that since the beginning of this year, leading personnel of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government had gone to the chemical corporation several times to carry out investigation and study in order to implement deeply the important policy decision made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council with regard to improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform drive in an overall way. They have further understood that the chemical corporation is an advanced economic unit which has steadily achieved development and improvement. The experience gained by the corporation is rich and deserves to be well popularized throughout the province. Particularly in waging the political struggle against the disturbance and in stabilizing the situation, the party organization under the chemical corporation



and the broad masses of cadres and workers have had a firm and clear-cut stand, and have acted in unison with the CPC Central Committee in the fields of ideology and politics. Under the relatively difficult conditions, they have maintained the normal order in production, work, technical training, and livelihood, and made due contributions to stabilizing the situation in Jilin City and the province.

In the course of relaying and studying the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government have unanimously contended that when we earnestly study the experience gained by the chemical corporation we can deepen our understanding on the spirit of the fourth plenary session and upgrade our consciousness in implementing the party's basic line.

In his speech, Comrade He Zhukang pointed out: Firmly boosting the experience gained by the chemical corporation has a general and mutual-promotion significance. Both enterprises and various industries and trades should learn from the experience. At present, our province is facing various difficulties in both industrial and agricultural production, and in tasks for our province to fulfill the financial revenue target set forth at the beginning of this year; and having the scale of price hikes be lower than that of 1988 is arduous. The key to overcoming the difficulties and tiding over the crisis lies on whether we have a fine state of mind. We should advocate the spirit displayed by the chemical corporation in ardently doing pioneering work, surmounting every difficulty, contending for first place, and creating top-quality things so as to push forward the province's work in various fields.

In his speech, Comrade He Zhukang stressed that the key to studying the experience gained by the chemical corporation lies in firmly studying the core content and conducting repeated experiments. He contended that the reason why the chemical corporation had achieved overall development and scored such marked achievements over the past 10 years is the earnest implementation of the party's basic line.

In referring to learning from the experience gained by the chemical corporation in his speech, Comrade He Zhukang urged various localities to successfully grasp the following six tasks:

1. Efforts should be made to uphold the socialist direction, and to push continuously forward the principle of conducting reform and opening to the outside world and various undertakings.
2. Efforts should be made to uphold the principle of integrating science and technology with production, and to orient economic construction to rely on scientific and technological progress.
3. Efforts should be made to enhance the sense of management and to upgrade realistically the managerial standard in various fields.

4. Efforts should be made to apply the powerful ideological and political work to heighten the revolutionary spirit of the people throughout the province.

5. Efforts should be made to enhance party building and to upgrade the fighting strength of party organizations.

6. Efforts should be made to bring into full play the large enterprises' role of promoting the province's economy to achieve stable development.

In his speech, He Zhukang urged various localities to enhance their leadership and to carry out the study activities in a down-to-earth manner. Efforts should be made to enhance the propaganda and guidance work and to create a fine climate in the province for learning from the chemical corporation, so as to enable the people throughout the province to learn about or understand the corporation and to enhance their awareness of the negative aspects of not following the corporation's experience. We should closely bear the reality in mind so as to enable the study activities to achieve practical effect. In comparison with the experience gained by the chemical corporation, units should find out their own shortcomings; study the measures of improving their work; and integrate their study activities with the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform drive, as well as with the socialist labor emulation drive with the central tasks of increasing production and practicing economy, increasing revenues, and curtailing expenses. They should also integrate their study activities with the activities of upgrading the enterprise managerial standard, with the work undertaken by organs and business firms for consolidation and construction, and with the local task of learning from the advanced and typical cases. They should enhance their work of supervision and inspection so as to enable their study activities to be carried out in a penetrating and sustained manner.

## Northwest Region

### Qinghai Secretary Stresses Party Building

HK0809080989 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Speaking on the issue of enhancing party building during his recent inspection visit to Huangnan Zang Autonomous Prefecture, provincial party committee Secretary Yin Kesheng pointed out: Party committees at various levels should consolidate themselves in real earnest and work persistently from the principle that party organizations must take care of party affairs so as to reestablish the party's prestige.

After making an analysis of party building in our province and in Huangnan Prefecture, Comrade Kesheng stated: In implementing the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and enhancing party building, at the moment party committees at all levels must concentrate their main efforts on

consolidating themselves, and some party organizations must free themselves from day-to-day routine work and from ignoring the issue of consolidating themselves. He said: Party organizations at all levels must pay great attention to educating their members; strengthening ideological and political work; correctly publicizing and implementing the party's basic line in an all-around way according to how party members, cadres, and the masses are thinking; promoting education in upholding the four cardinal principles; and combatting bourgeois liberalization. He also pointed out: In consolidating party organizations, reinforcing the leading bodies and strengthening the ranks of cadres, stress must be placed on two things: Doing a good job of uncovering corruption and resolutely fighting corruption. The party's fine traditions and work style must be continued, and the exemplary vanguard role of party members must be brought into full play. Meanwhile, we must restore the party's brilliant image and reestablish the party's prestige through the exemplary deeds of every party member and every cadre. [passage omitted]

#### **Shaanxi Leaders Write on Achievements, Reform**

HK0809063189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
29 Aug 89 p 4

[Article by Zhang Boxing (1728 0514 5281), secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, and Hou Zongbin (0186 1350 6333), governor of Shaanxi: "Reform is the Road for Strengthening the Country and Enlivening Shaanxi Province"]

[Text] Since the founding of the PRC 40 years ago, and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee 10 years ago, Shaanxi's long isolation and stagnation have come to an end. There have been great changes in every undertaking. For the past 10 years, the basic practice of the reform for Shaanxi has been, under the leadership of the Central Committee and State Council, for the provincial party committee and the provincial government to lead the province's party members, cadres, and masses in implementing the reform, insisting on the four cardinal principles, carrying forward the Yanan spirit, and focusing on economic construction. We have been able to eliminate poverty and make the historic change from weakness to strength.

In the course of reform and development, the party provincial committee and the provincial government, in conjunction with the province's special features, have worked out strategic principles for the economic development of Shaanxi and complementary reform measures: First, in view of the abundance of scientific and technological institutes and colleges in, and the strength of, the big and medium-sized cities of Shaanxi, and the poverty of education and technical knowledge in the remoter areas, they formulated the strategy known as "Education as the Foundation, and Science and Technology for Shaanxi's Further Development" to improve basic education and the educational system, and to train badly needed personnel for economic construction. They

adopted the "double release" policy for scientific research units and scientific and technical personnel so that bodies incorporating scientific research, education, and production can be extensively developed. Fifty thousand technical personnel were sent to enterprises and villages to contract-run factories, and to the breeding and farming industries so as to step up the application of science and technology into productive forces. Second, taking into consideration the features of the productive forces structure of the central part and the two flanks of Shaanxi, they worked out the strategic layout known as "Focus on Developing Guanzhong and Positively Exploiting the North and South of Shaanxi," so as to make gradually Guanzhong an outward-facing processing base for the machine-building, electronic, and textile industries, a grain and cotton base, and a tourist area featuring its culture; to transform gradually northern Shaanxi into an important base for energy and chemical industries, and into a commodity base for livestock farming and forestry; and to build up southern Shaanxi as a base for developing electricity, mining, and mountain products, and for indigenous commodities. Third, being aware of the weakness of Shaanxi's basic industries and its backward transportation facilities, they adjusted our province's irrational industrial structure, product mix, and patterns of enterprises. Fourth, making the best use of the multitude of large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises in Shaanxi, they focused economic work on large and medium-sized enterprises and formulated preferential policies for relaxation and invigoration. They also set up advanced trial centers in 12 large and medium-sized provincial enterprises for adopted preferential policies, and implemented a policy of bias toward 49 major tax and profit yielding enterprises so that the output value, tax, and profit of the large and medium-sized enterprises can be greatly increased. Fifth, in keeping with the "integration of military and civilian" principle, they took advantage of Shaanxi's many defense industry enterprises and their technical strength and focused on developing a high starting point, hi-tech, and high added value commodities; with the result that the civilian commodity output value of the defense industry increased 1.5 times over the pre-reform period. Sixth, in view of Shaanxi's strength of labor and its relatively advanced industries, technology, education, and markets in large and medium-sized cities, they carried out a regional development pattern that integrates urban and rural economies with key cities as the prop. Seventh, with Shaanxi's historic sites and great potential for tourism, they formulated a tertiary production strategy with tourism in the lead, strengthening Shaanxi's international position and making our province a foreign exchange earning base from non-trade sources. Eighth, during the process of reform, they stepped up the building of socialist spiritual civilization, held fast to the four cardinal principles and education in the "four qualities," paid more attention to ideological work for staff and workers, and mobilized the socialist initiative of the masses.

The 10 years of reform have basically reversed Shaanxi's low productive forces and backwardness. The value of nine economic indicators, including the gross national product, rural total social output value, industrial total output value, and peasant's annual per-capita net income have doubled. The urban and rural economies are unprecedentedly active. The level of the people's material civilization has noticeably increased. People's thinking, spirituality, and economic and social relations are experiencing an impressive change.

The four cardinal principles are the cornerstone of our country. Reform and opening up are the right road for enlivening Shaanxi, represent the basic interest of the people, and are in keeping with the aspirations of the party and the people. We should act according to the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, eliminate difficulties, bravely press on with the reform, encourage opening up, and ensure the continued, steady, and coordinated development of the economy and other undertakings.

#### **Discipline Commission Expels Xinjiang Official**

OW0809102089 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0607 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)—A vice chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has been expelled from the Communist Party of China (CPC) according to a decision of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

Tuhti Sabir, 56, was accused of accepting a bribe of 16,000 yuan. Taking advantage of his power, he assisted the illegal sale of 120 tons of aluminum ingots, a product in short supply.

Sabir, who was also a member of the party committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, surrendered his ill-gotten gains during the course of an investigation by the Ministry of Supervision.

His case has been handed over to the local Judicial Department.

**Quemoy Forces Observe Full Alert****Defecting Pilot Welcomed**

*OW0709231589 Taipei CNA in English  
1546 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Kinmen, Sept. 7 (CNA)—The Republic of China armed forces stationed on the offshore island of Kinmen, to which a Chinese Communist pilot defected in a MiG-19 jet fighter Wednesday, have been put on full alert.

Leave for servicemen have been canceled and various military exercises have been conducted, a military spokesman told CNA.

This is necessary, he said, to guard against Chinese Communist attempts to attack Kinmen, within only (275 kilometers) of the Chinese Communist-controlled mainland.

The spokesman said that Chiang Wen-hao of Lohshan, Szechwan, landed to a hero's welcome at Shangyi Airport Wednesday afternoon, the first flight to freedom in Kinmen by a Chinese Communist pilot in the past four decades.

"I'm free," Chiang told the people who greeted him when he stepped down from his MiG fighter, according to the spokesman.

The spokesman cited Chiang as saying that [words indistinct] to get away from the corrupt Chinese Communist bureaucracy. The Tiananmen incident was the latest reason spurring Chiang's move, the spokesman added.

The airport has been closed because of the incident, but CNA was allowed to inspect the aircraft which has been under heavy guard since its arrival.

There are only three machine guns on the MiG 19 jet fighter [words indistinct].

**Pilot Meets Press**

*HK0709114089 Hong Kong AFP in English  
1119 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 7 (AFP)—Corrupt communists and a collapsing economy forced Chinese air force pilot Jiang Wenhao to fly for freedom and a golden future in Taiwan, he said Thursday.

"I don't want to devote my hot blood and my life to the corrupted communists to let them rape the people," the first lieutenant told reporters here.

"The socialist system, the suffocating living environment and the economy on the mainland are on the verge of collapse," he said.

Lieutenant Jiang, 24, landed his MiG-19 fighter Wednesday afternoon on the Nationalist-held island of

Quemoy just off the coast of southeastern China's Fujian Province. He was escorted to Taipei Thursday under tight security.

The pilot said he took off at 2:04 pm (0504 GMT) from Fujian's Longxi Air Base in a training exercise and immediately reduced altitude and headed for Quemoy.

The island, only 45 miles (75 kilometers) off Fujian's coast, is heavily guarded by Taiwan troops under orders to shoot any aircraft that enters its air space without prior authorization.

Lt. Jiang was the first Chinese pilot to land on Quemoy.

The defector said he was too tense and concentrating too hard during his 14-minute flight to notice whether he was met in the air by Nationalist jet fighters.

Under a controversial system, Lt. Jiang will be rewarded with 2,000 taels (2,660 ounces) of gold worth about 860,000 U.S. dollars for his defection. The pilot said he had not been aware of the reward before the defection and had not decided how to spend the money.

Lt. Jiang, who served in the second wing of the 145th regiment of the Chinese air force's 49th division, said he got the idea to defect two years ago after he realized the social and economic differences across the Taiwan Strait.

"The June 4 incident intensified my determination," he said.

Lt. Jiang added that the mainland authorities enforced intensive political re-education before and after the Tiananmen Incident and that the tightly controlled media there was distorting the situation.

"What we saw and heard in the media was how soldiers were killed by the mob," he said, adding that he sympathized with the soldiers because they had been forced to carry out the orders of the authorities.

Hundreds of people were killed the night of June 3-4 when tanks and armed troops crushed a pro-democracy demonstration led by students on Tiananmen Square in central Beijing.

Lt. Jiang, a native of Loshan in China's southwestern Sichuan Province, urged the mainland authorities not to persecute his grandmother, parents and younger sister, whom he left behind.

The graduate of the Chinese 13th Aviation Academy said he hoped to fly again in the skies over Taiwan, but under rules of the Nationalist Air Force, defecting mainland pilots are not allowed to command aircraft.

Ties between the rival governments in Taipei and Beijing have warmed considerably since January 1966, when the Chinese gunned down over the Taiwan Strait a Taiwan military aircraft carrying three mainland defectors to Matsu Island near Quemoy.



"Defections have less propaganda impact now," said Professor Lu Ya-li, a politics specialist at National Taiwan University.

Mr. Lu said the authorities here should guarantee the security of defectors and help them find jobs but must stop rewarding them with fortunes in gold.

The rewards could distort the motivation of defectors, ostensibly seeking freedom rather than wealth, he said.

China abolished gold rewards to defecting Taiwan pilots in September last year. In the same month, Taiwan cut its rewards by an average of 64.6 per cent.

Other political analysts said Thursday Taiwan should play down the latest defection to avoid raising tensions with Beijing.

Six mainland air force pilots have defected to Taiwan since 1960. The latest was MiG-19 pilot Liu Zhiyuan in November 1987. Six other Chinese warplanes have been flown by defecting pilots to South Korea.

Mr. Liu, also from Longxi Air Base, was commissioned as a major in the Nationalist Air Force and given 5,000 taels (6,650 ounces) of gold worth 2.78 million dollars.

#### **Foreign Ministry Proposes Official SRV Contacts**

*OW0709115689 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO  
in Chinese 22 Aug 89 p 1*

[Text] Although economic contacts and trade between the Taiwan and Vietnam, which had been discontinued for many years, were resumed recently, official contacts are still subject to restrictions. In an effort to stop this unnecessary taboo, the Foreign Ministry has submitted a report to the Executive Yuan requesting permission for the ministry to open official contacts with Vietnam.

Currently there are no restrictions against Vietnamese who want to visit Taiwan. Nguyen Vinh Giap, the mayor of Ho Chi Minh City, who recently visited Taiwan, asked our industrial and commercial circles to make investments and build industrial plants in his country. In view of the fact that the Foreign Ministry has already deleted the clause banning Taiwan citizens from visiting communist countries from the passports it issues, it seems now that having our citizens make more contacts with communist nations is the trend of times. Because Vietnam is the most active and open country on the Chungnan Peninsula seeking contacts with our country, and because it also bears a grudge against the Chinese communists, the Foreign Ministry envisions good prospects for developing Taiwan-Vietnam relations. However, we must act fast, or Vietnam and the Chinese Communists may become friends again.

In the past, because of self-imposed restrictions, the Foreign Ministry sternly rejected all Vietnamese requests on meetings with its officials. There is really no need for such avoidance now. Besides, the rejections also mean that we are letting an opportunity for developing

bilateral relations, or even setting up offices in each other's country, slip out of our hands. To break away from these self-imposed restrictions, the Foreign Ministry has drafted a proposal for opening official contacts with Vietnam. Judging from the trends in current policies, the proposal should have no problem being approved. When that happens, not only could we proceed to develop Taiwan-Vietnam relations and establish our foothold on the Chungnan Peninsula, but we would also be able to develop relations with Laos, Cambodia, and Burma as well.

#### **Traders Cancel Burma Trip; Cite Instability**

*OW0509000289 Taipei CNA in English  
1540 GMT 4 Sep 89*

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 4 (CNA)—A Republic of China trade mission has called off a trip to Myanmar (Burma) because of that Southeast Asian nation's political instability, the organizer said Monday.

Chen Kuang-tze, the China External Trade Development Council (CETRA) official in charge of market expansion, said the mission initially planned to leave for Yangon (Rangoon), capital of Myanmar, Monday.

The trip was organized to seek opportunities to strengthen substantive trade and economic ties between the two countries since the Myanmar Government had recently implemented a new law welcoming foreign investment, Chen said.

But it was feared that the current "unclear" political and economic situation in that country would defeat the purpose of the trip, so CETRA decided to postpone the trip until a more appropriate time, Chen explained.

The new Myanmar government has reversed its closed-door policy and welcomed free trade and joint-venture investments with foreign countries.

#### **Socialist Countries Ineligible for Development Aid**

*OW0709033389 Taipei CNA in English  
0232 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 7 (CNA)—A ranking economics official said Wednesday that the International Cooperation Development Fund established by the Republic of China cannot for the time being fund projects in socialist countries.

"This is because the funds are limited," Wang Chien-shien, vice economics minister, also executive officer of the fund, explained.

Total funding is currently set at 30 billion new Taiwan dollars (about 1.15 billion U.S. dollars).

In order to use the funds efficiently, the screening committee is considering sending officials to visit those countries that have applied for fund grants.

It is understood that eight applications will be discussed during the fourth committee meeting slated for Friday.

More than 10 countries are said to have applied for aid from the fund.

### **Commentary Sees Changes in Nonaligned Movement**

*OW0709142189 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Station commentary "The Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] Members of the so-called Nonaligned Movement of nation-states are meeting in the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade this week to map out a unified course of action. Unlike past meetings, this one has yet to break down into an anti-Western, anti-U.S. free-for-all. Instead, certain leaders have been able to steer the agenda toward more concrete issues, such as pollution and Third World debt.

In the past, the Nonaligned Movement has used these annual meetings to demonstrate that it is anything but nonaligned. The norm has been resolution after resolution condemning the U.S. or France or Britain for this or that financial dominance or military exercise. Rare have been the condemnations of the Soviet Union and its satellite states.

Indeed, nonaligned is a silly misnomer for the movement. Many of the leaders of member states use the annual meeting as a forum to rally support against the U.S. and the capitalist world. Few people anywhere are fooled by the pretense of the nonaligned title these leaders give to their movement. But this year, the movement actually seems to be mellowing out somewhat, except for the usual anti-Western diatribes by the handful of leaders generally thought of as international outcasts.

Take, for instance, the 1-hour speech of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. He generously chose to speak on the topic of world pollution, placing his government at the forefront of a new, more meaningful movement to protect the world from environmental abuse. Gandhi called for a "planet protection fund" to be run by the United Nations, charged with developing and deploying

new technologies in the field of environmental protection. Such a fund, he said, would become the fulcrum for a truly cooperative global endeavor to measure up to the vast problems posed by environmental pollution.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, an observer and guest speaker at the forum, also dwelt on a concrete, though no less pressing issue—that of international debts among Third World countries. Perez de Cuellar called for an international forum among the debtor countries and a North-South conference which would also address the problem of Third World debt. Perez de Cuellar and other leaders at the summit agreed that the debt problem is the single most explosive issue in the world economy, one that must be solved at the earliest.

It was pleasant, for a change, to see and hear the new tone of serious concern for world problems exhibited by most members of the Nonaligned Movement. The anti-Western rhetoric of old never got the movement anywhere, and only nurtured further distrust of it by the very industrialized nations whose help is needed to solve Third World economic problems. In past meetings, the nonaligned states argued about such chicken-and-egg issues as whether or not the West was the cause of Third World economic problems or a necessary evil in helping to overcome them, or both. Now it seems the movement is prepared to drop rhetoric in exchange for concrete proposals voiced in a spirit of cooperation and aimed at solving problems, not exacerbating them.

Could it be that in 1989 the Nonaligned Movement is becoming a more responsible role player in international affairs? It seems that way despite the news-making antics of some of its more eccentric members.

With communism showing signs of rapid decline, many of the nonaligned member states are increasingly warming up to the necessity of dealing with the West on a less rhetorical and more mutually respectful plane of cooperation. The signs are good that the movement's mellowing is timely and welcome and that ideology is taking a back seat to reasoned discourse on international problems. As with any other international cause, unity of purpose is essential. It remains to be seen just how responsible the Nonaligned Movement will continue to be.

## Hong Kong

### PRC Official Discusses Confidence Crisis

HK0709033389 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 7 Sep 89 p 7

[By Adam Lee in Macao]

[Text] Senior Chinese official Lu Ping yesterday blamed Hong Kong people for creating their own confidence crisis after the June 4 massacre in Beijing.

Mr Lu, deputy director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said in Macao: "They (the Hong Kong people) are just making unnecessary worries for themselves.

"The so-called confidence problem has been created by the Hong Kong people, and should be solved by them because they are responsible for the problem."

Mr Lu was visibly upset and annoyed by repeated questioning on Hong Kong by a contingent of Hong Kong reporters.

"You (Hong Kong people) must depend on yourselves, because Hong Kong will be administered by Hong Kong people, it all depends on yourselves," he said.

He said that the Hong Kong Macao Affairs Office would help territory people draft a "good" Basic Law and assist the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group.

Mr Lu, who is leading a delegation of mainland Basic Law drafters for a two-week visit to the Portuguese enclave, repeatedly refused to answer questions about Hong Kong in front of Macao reporters and community leaders, saying it would be inappropriate to talk about Hong Kong while visiting Macao.

Instead, in a bid to fend off questions, he suggested it would be more appropriate for Hong Kong reporters to raise Hong Kong issues in Beijing where more frank discussions would be possible without causing embarrassment to his Macao hosts.

Mr Lu revealed that the Sino-Portuguese Joint Liaison Group was studying ways for Macao to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Multi-Fibre Arrangement as an independent member in the future.

At present, Macao is under Portugal's membership in these agreements.

### Governor Deplores Verbal Exchanges With PRC

HK0709023989 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 7 Sep 89 p 1

[By Stanley Leung and Yue Sin-yul]

[Text] The Governor, Sir David Wilson, has described the recent war of words between China and Britain as

"public 'ping-pong' matches of accusations and counter-accusations" which damaged the confidence of Hong Kong people.

Yesterday was the first time the Governor addressed the tension between the two which was sparked last month by a speech by General Duties Secretary Mr Barrie Wiggham.

Sir David expressed his view on the issue when he visited the Heung Yee Kuk and Sha Tin district.

"I think that having public ping-pong matches of accusations and counter-accusations won't do anybody any good," the Governor said.

He said the Chinese, British and Hong Kong governments should cooperate and concentrate on building confidence instead.

Sir David said the Basic Law was important for the future after 1997 and for creating confidence in the future.

"All the effort of the Hong Kong Government will be directed towards this whether we say anything in private or in public," he said.

"The Basic Law is, of course, for China to draft but the official British involvement or the Hong Kong Government involvement is only to ensure it meets what's in the Joint Declaration."

In his first press briefing since taking up his post, the new Political Adviser Mr William Ehrman called on Beijing to "take full account of the sensitivity" of the question of Chinese troops in Hong Kong.

He said nobody would dispute China's sovereign right to station troops in Hong Kong, and that Britain had not challenged China's right to do so.

"But the way in which that right is exercised is very sensitive," Mr Ehrman said.

"We hope the sensitivity of that question could be fully taken into account (by China)."

As a member of the British team of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group, he declined to say how the British team would put forward views on the issue at the forth-coming JLG session later this month.

Mr Ehrman also said no one would deny confidence in Hong Kong had been shaken after June 4, and said measures should be adopted to strengthen Hong Kong's confidence.

On Sino-British relations, he said: "Our objective is to make sure the Joint Declaration is implemented in its spirit and letter."

On the economic front, he said trade between China and Hong Kong had not suffered as a result of the June 4 incident.

Mr Ehrman said there was absolutely no question of the Government encouraging subversion against China.

He stressed Hong Kong was governed by rule of law.

"As clearly stipulated in the Joint Declaration, up to 1997, the British Government is responsible for the administration of Hong Kong," he said.

Mr Ehrman also called on Hong Kong people to speak out on the drafting of the Basic Law.

"Hong Kong people have been expressing views on the Basic Law and I hope Beijing attaches full weight to these views," he said.

Asked about granting political asylum to mainlanders, Mr Ehrman declared it a "restricted area."

He said he never commented on matters regarding political asylum in Hong Kong although this was part of the political adviser's job.

On the question of Vietnamese boat people, he said contacts were continuing with the Vietnamese Government over the policy of repatriation of non-refugees.

In Macao, Mr Lu Ping, the deputy director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said Hong Kong people were responsible for solving their confidence problem which they had created themselves.

Mr Lu spent the afternoon visiting the Macao International Airport site, off Taipa Island.

"The Macao airport will be beneficial to the economy of Hong Kong and also to the development of Macao's neighbouring region, the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone," he said.

#### PRC Refusal To Consult Omelco Criticized

*HK0809020789 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 8 Sep 89 p 1*

[By Sunny Sung and Stanley Leung]

[Text] Senior Executive Councillor Dame Lydia Dunn yesterday hit back at China's point-blank rejection of Omelco's [Organization of Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] proposal for the territory's future political set-up.

Dame Lydia said the model was a consensus reached by the members who represented Hong Kong people.

She denied accusations by Chinese officials this week that the Omelco proposal had come from Britain, hence should not be considered in the context of the Basic Law.

"I don't understand what that means," Dame Lydia said at the airport yesterday when asked to comment on China's criticisms.

The senior member of the Executive Council has just returned from a three-week holiday in Europe with her husband, Mr Michael Thomas.

Mainland Basic Law drafter Mr Xiao Weiyun, co-convenor of the Basic Law drafters' political sub-group, said earlier this week that the Basic Law Drafting Committee would not consider Omelco's consensus model.

He said the drafting of the Basic Law was solely the "internal affair of China".

Dame Lydia said Omelco could not be regarded as alienated from Hong Kong people.

"Half of the councillors were elected by Hong Kong people while the appointed members have a good record of public service and experience," she pointed out.

She stressed that the Omelco political consensus was reached after long and in-depth discussions over the past two years.

The discussions, she said, were also in line with the drafting process of the Basic Law.

One main feature of the Omelco proposal is the opening of at least half of the Legco [Legislative Council] seats to direct elections before 1997.

Her comment came after weeks of controversy.

On top of China's criticisms, some Omelco members have openly distanced themselves from the proposal, which was originally said to have the backing of all members.

The matter was complicated by the announcement of yet another new political proposal—the two-house legislature model of the New Hong Kong Alliance.

Asked to comment on two-house proposal, Dame Lydia said she needed more information before she could comment.

"We need to know the details and philosophy behind the model," she said, adding that it was healthy to see different views appear in Hong Kong.

Commenting on legislators who supported the two-house model, Dame Lydia said Omelco's consensus should not be treated as binding on councillors who had other things in mind.

But the consensus, she said, was a result of "many, many discussions and debates on the pros and cons of the model in almost two years".

But Legislative Councillor Stephen Cheong, who also returned to Hong Kong yesterday, was critical of the two-house model.

Mr Cheong called the proposal a product of "immature consideration" and was likely to create chaos in the operation of the Government.



"They (the proposers) should make clear how the system works," he said.

While in London, Dame Lydia met British Foreign Secretary John Major to discuss the confidence crisis, the boat people and the nationality issues.

On the problem of the influx of Vietnamese boat people to Hong Kong, Dame Lydia said Mr Major had expressed deep sympathy for Hong Kong's plight and hoped a long-term solution to the problem could be reached through diplomatic channels.

Legislator Mr Szeto Wah also hit back at China yesterday.

He said Mr Xiao's comments on the Omelco model were humiliating.

If Beijing recognised the British and Hong Kong administration, it should not disregard a proposal which was a consensus of Omelco, he said.

"Beijing could doubt the representativeness of the Executive and Legislative Councils, but it should not simply sweep the proposal aside," Mr Szeto said.

Mr Szeto, who is also a Basic Law drafter, said Beijing should give reasons why the Omelco model should be ignored.

Meanwhile, the deputy secretary general of the Basic Law Consultative Committee, Mr Shiu Sinpor, said the Omelco model together with others including the two-chamber model would be examined by his committee.

It was up to the drafting committee to decide whether to consider them.

At present, he said there were four main models to be examined—the "Omelco" model, the bicameral (two-chamber) system, a revised model from the liberals and the present model in the draft Basic Law.

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